

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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PROPOSED CHANGES IN TELEPHONE RATES REPORTED AGAINST

Thirteen Measures Providing for Readjustment of Schedule and Investigation of Methods Are Not Indorsed

BOSTON BILL FAILS

Committee on Cities Rejects Central Labor Union and Sullivan Plans to Increase Size of School Committee

Thirteen bills providing for readjustments of telephone rates and an investigation of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, were reported against today by the legislative committee on mercantile affairs.

The bills covered several proposed readjustments, some for straight reductions in the metropolitan district, and some for a flat rate.

Two of the bills were those of the United Improvement Association. Another was Mayor Fitzgerald's. Legislators and private citizens were sponsors of the others.

Legislative support to the project of dredging the Merrimack river from Lowell to the sea developed today when the committee on federal relations reported a resolve urging the Bay state congressmen to seek of Congress an appropriation for that purpose.

The committee on cities reported against the Boston Central Labor Union's bill and the bill of Representative Benjamin F. Sullivan and Charles J. Johnson for a larger school committee in Boston.

Although the presidential preferential primary bill has been passed to engrossment by both branches of the Legislature, its enactment into law appears not to be assured yet and the friends of the measure are awaiting the action of the Senate next week on the House amendment providing for the direct election by the people of all the delegates to national party conventions. At the Senate concurs in the amendment it is generally believed that the bill will be enacted without opposition by both branches and sent to Governor Foss for his signature. If the Senate declines to concur it is understood that the friends of the measure will ask for a committee on conference to consist of members of both branches to deliberate over the disputed point. Whatever the report of such a committee may be it must be accepted by the two branches according to the rules.

The Senate is on record against the amendment as made by the House. As the bill passed the Senate it provided that the national delegates from the congressional districts should be elected directly but that the delegates from the state at large should continue to elect in state conventions of the political parties.

While the primary bill was the center of interest at the State House during the past week, action was taken on a number of measures which attracted general attention. After a running debate the most of two legislative days the House rejected by an overwhelming majority the bill to abolish the extreme penalty.

By a majority relatively as large as that on the penalty bill the Senate rejected the "Sunday sports" bill, which was drafted and reported by the committee on legal affairs. This measure was based on a number of petitions for an "open" Sabbath and allowed non-professional sports on the Sabbath day after 1 p. m. with certain restrictions.

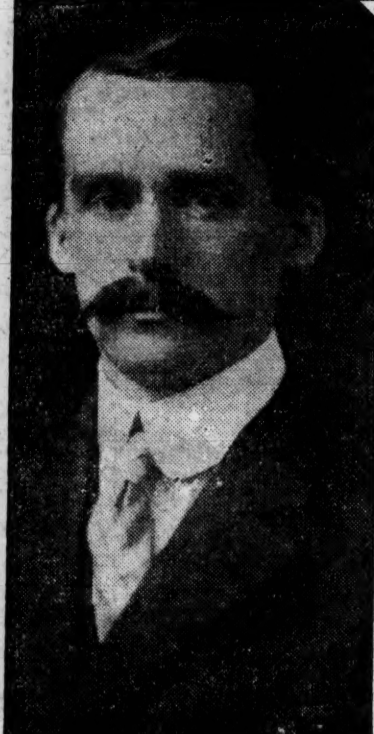
There was less activity on matters relating to the strike in Lawrence than for some weeks. An order for an investigation of the deportation of strikers' children from that city was rejected by the Senate. There was a conference between representatives of the American Woolen Company, a committee of the strikers and the legislative committee on conciliation Thursday, after which it was announced that the strike committee and the woolen officials had come to a closer

(Continued on page five, column six)

SPEAKERS AT INSTRUCTORS' MEETING



FRANK V. THOMPSON
Assistant superintendent of Boston schools



LEONARD P. AYRES
Of the Russell Sage Foundation

MAYOR TOLD TO LET ALL STREET WIDENING BILLS OF HIS GO OVER

Reference to the next general court of all Mayor Fitzgerald's bills for the widening of Avery and Mason streets was advised in a report from the finance commission to the mayor today.

"The finance commission believes that remedies of a heroic character ought not to be undertaken until the whole matter of street improvements can be fully and carefully studied with special reference to the new constitutional amendment," says the report.

"The relief of the congestion in the business section of the city to which your honor refers is of great importance," says the report, "but it is entirely possible that with the extension of Arlington street and the further development for business purposes of that and other sections of the city, the congestion will be relieved by natural causes."

"Various planning commissions have been proposed, both state and municipal. If they are to be of any value the city ought not to become involved in so large an outlay as \$128,237,500 before they have even been established."

CHICAGO LODGING HOUSES BURNED

CHICAGO—Six persons perished today when the Barnett House and the Salvation Army hotel at Clark and Harrison streets, burned. They were four-story 10-cent lodging houses and there were 113 lodgers in the Barnett House and 74 in the hotel when the fire started.

Forty men hanging to fire escapes in the rear of the building were saved by employees of the J. S. McDonald Company, printers, whose shop is just across the alley.

SOFT COAL GOES UP 75 CENTS A TON

Soft coal has advanced 75 cents a ton in Boston. The retail price now being \$5.25. This increase is said to be the result of the strike in England, scarcity of freight cars and large domestic consumption.

A representative of the Bay State Fuel Company said today that the majority of the dealers see no sign of an increase in the price of hard coal.

THIRTY THOUSAND BENEFIT
LOWELL, Mass.—Agents of the cotton mills here announced today a voluntary increase in wages to the 30,000 employees to go into effect March 25. The percentage of increase was not made known.

HARVARD TEACHERS OPEN DISCUSSION OF EDUCATIONAL TESTS

Tests of educational efficiency was the topic of discussion at the twenty-first annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers Association, which opened today in the new lecture hall at Harvard. The principal speakers this morning were Prof. Edward L. Thorndike of Columbia University and Dr. Leonard P. Ayres of the Russell Sage Foundation.

Professor Thorndike talked on "The Measurement of Educational Products." Mr. Ayres said that education is emerging from the vocations to take its place among the professions and that it is being developed to a maximum. He said that 1416 cities have adopted a uniform system of statistics showing how educational processes had been measured by educational results.

There was also a general discussion, led by F. V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools, Boston; Howell Cheney, state board of education, Connecticut; Dr. F. E. Spaulding, superintendent of schools, Newton, and E. M. Hartwell, statistics department, Boston. The officers were reelected as follows:

President, Gordon A. Southworth, Somerville; first vice-president, Eugene D. Russell, Lynn; second vice-president, Charles W. Morey, Lowell; secretary, George M. Wadsworth, Somerville; treasurer, William F. Bradbury, Cambridge.

Four members of the executive committee were reelected. Prof. J. H. Ropes, dean of the university extension department at Harvard, was elected to fill a vacancy. Those reelected were: Henry Black of Cambridge, Florence E. Leadbetter of Boston, John W. Wood, Jr., of Cambridge and William B. Snow of Boston.

These delegates to the state council of education were reelected: W. H. Cushing of Framingham, G. W. Evans of Charlestown and G. P. Armstrong of Belmont.

Stratton D. Brooks, superintendent of the Boston school department, presided at the meeting.

There was a luncheon this afternoon at the Harvard Union, at which the speakers were Clyde Furst, secretary of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and Prof. Edwin F. Gay, dean of the graduate school of business administration at Harvard. A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard presided.

UNITED FRUITER HAS LARGE LIST

Tourists filled the cabins of the United Fruit Company's steamship Sixaola, which sailed from New York today for Kingston, Port Antonio, Colon and Bocas del Toro. A party of Bostonians went to Panama.

Among the Bostonians sailing were: Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Baker, J. F. Batchelder, H. J. Bachelder, W. H. Burgess, Mrs. Burgess, Miss Alice M. Clancy, John Dugan, Stanley H. Eldridge, E. H. Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Jones, Miss Lillie F. Page, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Parker, Miss Alice M. Rackliff, Thomas H. Ratigan, M. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Veasey, C. L. Veasey and Mrs. Veasey.

Dr. J. F. Creston, the Rev. James O'Doherty, Mrs. H. I. Pinkham and Miss Bessie M. Pinkham of Haverhill, and Mr. and Mrs. A. McMurty of Providence, were passengers.

GOVERNMENT TO SHOW PICTURES

Eighty-three national park pictures assembled by the department of the interior will be exhibited at the Boston public library from April 5 to 27. This exhibit will be open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on week days and from noon to 10 p. m. on Sundays. All the pictures are photographs, but 36 of them have been beautifully colored.

LEGISLATOR JOINS IN DEMAND FOR OPENING CHICKERING STATION

G. T. Daly Says 5000 Persons Living in the Twelfth Ward Would Be Benefited by Its Restoration

OTHERS TAKE PART

George T. Daly, representative from ward 12, Boston, in the Legislature, indorsed today the restoration of the Chickering station on the New Haven railroad in the Back Bay section as needed convenience to 5000 persons living in proximity to it in his ward. Mr. Daly has communicated with the United Improvement Association to that effect, and will cooperate with officials of the Boston Y. M. C. A., whose buildings are being erected near the station, and whose officials are preparing a petition to the railroad to reopen the old station.

George W. Mehaffey, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., said today that petitions would be drafted at once and solicitation of signatures from property owners would then be started. Officials of the association are pushing the proposition vigorously, he said. Officials of the United Improvement Association are urging it in conjunction with the Y. M. C. A. and William C. Ewing, president of the association, has had several conferences with Mr. Mehaffey.

The Improvement Association has placed a special sub-committee of the committee on transportation in charge of the question, consisting of Roger Ernst, chairman; A. S. Parker Weeks, and Arthur J. Trethewey. It is expected that this sub-committee and Mr. Mehaffey will hold a conference with the railroad officials.

H. B. Nickerson, secretary of the American Steam Gauge and Valve Manufacturing Company, employing about 250 men, said: "It would be a benefit to us as well as to the other institutions in this neighborhood. Many of our employees would favor riding on the railroad if they could use a station so handy."

W. J. Moltman, treasurer of Chickering & Sons, piano manufacturers, said: "It would be a good thing to open the station. It was built for the use of our employees many years ago, but was replaced by the Back Bay station. Many of our employees, of whom there are now 300, although the maximum is 550, live in Stoughton and Canton and would certainly save considerable by so convenient a stopping place."

B. T. Williston, manager of the Hancock Inspirator Company, employing about 235, said: "It would be a great help to people who want to stop at our plant. This section has grown so in the last few years that there are now many institutions that would be benefited by such a station on the New Haven line."

SALEM, Mass.—Announcement of an increase in the wages of the 1700 operatives in the Naumkeag cotton mills here was made today.

Through William P. McMullan, agent, the mill company announces that next week there will be posted a readjustment of wages involving various increases, to go into effect as soon as posted.

What the average percentage of increase will be Mr. McMullan says has not been determined.

The Naumkeag mills operatives are unorganized with the exception of about 200 loom fixers. There never has been any trouble there.

When the 54-hour bill went into effect on Jan. 1, the wages of the workers in these mills were not cut as they were in Lawrence. They received the same pay under the 54-hour law as they did for 56 hours work.

The Salem operatives have taken no part in the Lawrence strike, although more than one half of the audience which heard William D. Haywood speak in Salem last Sunday were textile workers.

PORTLAND FIRM TO REPAIR SCHOONER

Because Maine companies submitted lower bids than local firms, the repairs to the five-masted schooner Prescott Palmer, Captain Carlisle, will be made at Bath, Me. In tow of the tug Cumberland of Portland, the Palmer left here today for the Maine city. It is said the repairs will cost \$25,000.

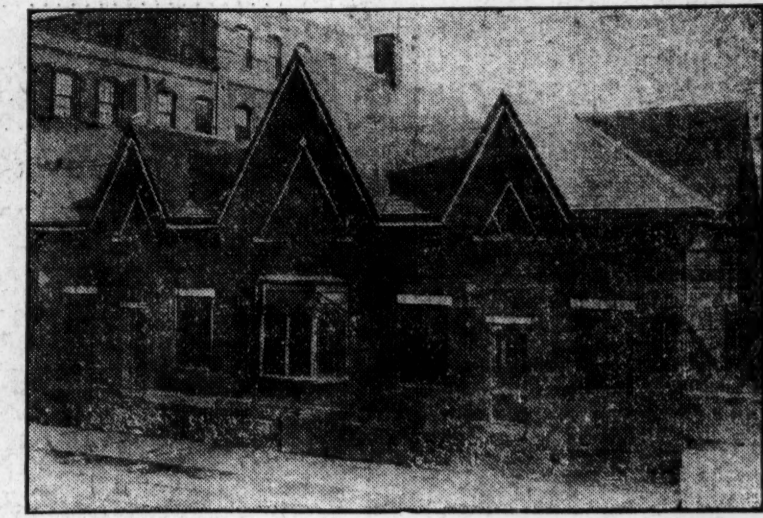
The bow of the Palmer was torn off by the bark Kelpie, owned by the Standard Oil Company, while the Palmer lay at anchor off Winter Quarter shoal last month. It is said \$5000 demurrage will be added to the cost of repairs.

REALTY EXCHANGE FOR GRAND TRUNK

Urging the entrance of the Grand Trunk into Boston is urged on the Legislature in resolutions adopted by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange.

It is further resolved by the exchange that John J. Martin, president, Charles E. Lewis, secretary, and George F. Washburn, chairman of the legislative committee, favor the project before the joint committee on railroads.

CHICKERING STATION AS IT NOW LOOKS



Doors and windows of structure at junction of Gainsborough street and New Haven tracks now boarded up

STRIKERS ARE READY TO ACT ON SCHEDULE

Lawrence Committee, Mill Owners and Legislative Board Again Meet in Boston to Go Over the Scale

PEACE IS EXPECTED

Conference was resumed this afternoon at the State House by the legislative committee on conciliation, representatives of the Lawrence strikers and the American Woolen Company, in an effort to bring about a settlement of the strike.

Representative George H. Ellis of the legislative committee said that the meeting, which was a private one, was for a continuation of the work taken up at the last meeting when William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, agreed to consult the directors and present more details and definite figures as to what the company is willing to do regarding the adjustment of the wage scale.

Lawrence, Mass.—Local strike leaders say that they believe a full schedule of wages for all departments will be submitted at the conference this afternoon between the strikers' committee of 10, the American Woolen Company, and the legislative committee on conciliation. Members of the strikers' committee are

LOWELL AND SALEM MILLS GIVE NOTICE OF RAISE IN WAGES

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BRITISH KING SENDS CONGRATULATION ON SOUTH POLE VICTORY

Norway's Ruler, Cabinet and Geographical Society Cable Felicitations to Their Countryman on Feat

ENGLAND WAITING

Britain Feels That Scott Would Return Leisurely, Making Observations, and His Narrative Is Awaited

(By the United Press)

LONDON—King George today sent a message to King Haakon congratulating him over the success of Captain Amundsen in reaching the south pole, which was announced Friday.

The King took a great interest in Amundsen's exploit and is eagerly awaiting news from Captain Scott, the British explorer, who many Englishmen believe reached the southern goal before his Norwegian rival.

King Haakon, the Norwegian cabinet and the Geographical Society have cabled congratulations to Captain Amundsen. England is hoping today that Captain Scott at least reached the south pole. The story told by Capt. Roald Amundsen is accepted as absolutely reliable.

There is admittedly only a chance that Mr. Scott got there first; in fact, men like Sir Ernest Shackleton and others of the Geographical Society, after studying Amundsen's narrative, say it would seem to have been impossible for Captain Scott to have won.

The naming of the great plateau in the south polar region by the Norwegians, "King Haakon plateau" is disputed, as it is pointed out this same land was named after King Edward by Sir Ernest Shackleton, who penetrated to its beginning.

Captain Scott may have found the empty Norwegian tent, with its flag when he reached his long coveted goal. All that could then be done by him, of course, would be to plant his own flag, verify his observations and start back. There is a general disposition today to give Amundsen's dogs great credit for his trip. Their work was wonderful and shows explicitly what may be accomplished by a well trained pack when handled by experts.

All geographical discoveries reported by Amundsen are said by experts here to be of the utmost importance. The value of the Norwegian's discoveries, Sir Ernest Shackleton says, cannot be overestimated.

No plans have yet been formulated for the reception of either explorer.

It is also believed that even if Captain Scott reached the pole first he would not hurry home as he has important observations to make.

Captain Amundsen is publishing the story of his voyage in accordance with the newspaper arrangements he made before starting.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the distinguished south polar explorer, praised Amundsen for having defined the limits of the great barrier for the first time.

Professor Mohn, the famous Norwegian meteorologist, expressed the belief that Amundsen made such observations and calculations as would render impossible a controversy similar to that which arose out of the Cook-Pearly north pole discovery.

CHICAGO—"The discovery of the south pole, besides being a geographical achievement, will enable long-time weather predictions, which has been an object of work for centuries," said Prof. T. C. Chamberlain, head of the department of geology of the University of Chicago.

"Heretofore we have been enabled to trace the winds and storms up until the time they entered the Antarctic circle. At this point we lose trace of them absolutely, and do not know where to watch for their reappearance. If the journals of the explorers have been fully made, it will become possible to make a complete map of the wind movements over the face of the globe."

WASHINGTON—Captain Amundsen's story of his trip to the south pole is accepted by Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the north pole.

In a statement issued today, Peary declared: "Amundsen reached the south pole. There is no doubt of that. The next thing to hear from is Scott. Then if he also reached the south pole, we will want to find out which was there first."

"Captain Amundsen is a thoroughly reliable man and his story should be accepted at its face value. If there appears in this story any matter of detail to which one cannot subscribe, he should remember that it was cabled thousands of miles and relayed and retransmitted."

Peary added, however, that after a careful reading of Amundsen's narrative he was unable to find fault with any statement whatever. The speed with which Amundsen said he made the trip was "entirely possible," the Arctic explorer declared.

Peary declared that great credit should be given Sir Ernest Shackleton for Amundsen's feat, because Shackleton paved the way.

When passing along your copy of the Monitor each day, why not call attention to the free employment "ad" feature? It helps men and women to find work.

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

- State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

SENATOR WORKS ON THE OUTLOOK FOR CLEAN JOURNALISM

Says Attempts to Prevent Publication of Details of Crime Need the Aid of Public Sentiment

PRAISES MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Senator John D. Works was the principal speaker before a large audience gathered in this city Friday evening to consider the subject of "Clean Journalism." The meeting took place under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist. W. S. Campbell presided. Senator Works was presented to speak on the subject in general, after which Albert E. Miller of Boston, introduced as a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as an exponent of clean journalism, discussed the aims and policy of that newspaper.

Senator Works said: "There are a great many newspapers in this country that are doing an immense amount of good for humanity. It is not for us to criticize and say that nothing good comes from these newspapers. That would not be just." After referring to the publication of deleterious news the senator continued:

It is a most fortunate thing, it seems to me that The Christian Science Monitor has been established. It was one of the great ideals of Mrs. Eddy. She could see far enough in the distance to understand that there was a place for clean journalism. She was not mistaken.

The Christian Science Monitor is helping to educate the people of this country to believe in clean journalism. I believe there are hundreds, yes, thousands of journals in this country that would be more than glad to get out of the condition into which they have fallen and to make their newspapers clean newspapers.

We do not want to charge that every other newspaper is to be condemned. What we want is to encourage other newspapers to see what The Christian Science Monitor is doing and to attempt to achieve like results. I am not here to say that there are no newspapers in this country which are not endeavoring conscientiously to be clean journals. There is quite a number of newspapers in this country that are entitled to the greatest credit for the manner in which they are conducted, taking into account all the temptations there are to publish news of crime.

It is not an easy task for any newspaper to break away from the custom that controls. If there could be some law enacted and enforced that would make it a criminal offense to publish the details of crimes and accidents and various other things that people ought not to read and to thereby compel all of the newspapers to come to that

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—"The Little Rebel."
B. F. KEITH'S Vaudeville.
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Rose Maid."
COLONIAL—"The Rose Maid."
HOLLIS—"James K. Hackett."
MAINE—"The Rose Maid."
PARK—"The Country Boy."
PARK—"The Country Boy."
SHUBERT—"The Rose Maid."
TREMONT—"The Rose Maid."

BOSTON CONCERTS
SATURDAY—Steinert hall, 3 p. m., Zoellner string quartet concert; Symphony hall, 8 p. m., eighteenth Symphony concert, Miss Maud Powell, soloist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
SATURDAY, 2 p. m., production of Fran. chetti's "Germania"; 8 p. m., "Faust."

NEW YORK
BELASCO—"David Warfield."
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."
COMET—"The Little Millionaire."
COLLIER—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
CRITERION—"Ethel Barrymore."
DAILY—"The Fruit Wagon."
ELLIOTT—"Bird of Paradise."
EMPIRE—"The Fruit Wagon."
Fulton—"The Fruit Wagon."
Gaiety—"Officer 666."
Gaiety—"Officer 666."
Hudson—"The Fruit Wagon."
Knickerbocker—"Kismet."
Lyceum—"Preserving Mr. Farnham."
New Amsterdam—"Officer 666."
Republic—"The Woman."
Thirtieth—"The Fruit Wagon."
Wallack—"The Fruit Wagon."

CHICAGO
CORT—"Kindling."
GARRICK—"The Little Women."
Grand—"Officer 666."
Lyric—"The Fruit Wagon."
Lyric—"The Fruit Wagon."
Lyric—"The Fruit Wagon."
Lyric—"The Fruit Wagon."
Lyric—"The Fruit Wagon."

HOUSES AND RELICS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



The illustration is of Milk street looking down. The building on the corner to the right is on the site of the Transcript, and next below, with an inscription carved at the top, is the site of the birthplace of Benjamin Franklin. The street below is Hawley, and formerly was known as Board and Bishops alley, running through to Summer street and to the Old Trinity church and Mercantile library. The building on the left is the Old South church, erected in 1729, where the members of the tea party met and many town meetings were held here in early days. Just below was the parsonage, and around on Spring lane was the famous Old South chapel, torn down to make room for the Old South building. All of the buildings shown in the cut were destroyed by fire in 1872, excepting the church.

standard of journalism, something might be accomplished.

But do you realize how difficult it would be in the first instance to procure an enactment of that kind and if you did enact it how difficult it would be to enforce it? One of the things recognized by every public man who deals with questions of that kind is that you cannot legislate beyond the public sentiment.

You may pass prohibition laws and if public sentiment does not support it you will find illegal places for the sale of liquor springing up everywhere and if you arrest and try some man for carrying on the illicit sale of intoxicating liquors the jury will acquit him every time.

It is the same with journalism. You cannot make men honest by legislation. You cannot make them unselfish by legislation and if the average man and woman will sit down and read that kind of stuff in the newspapers they are not willing to give it up.

You are never going to inaugurate and sustain a reform of that kind unless you can have public sentiment behind you and you are never going to have public sentiment behind you until you can educate the individual citizen to believe that sort of journalism is wrong and injurious. That is the task that is before us. It is not the enactment of laws making it a criminal offense for a man to publish a newspaper of that kind. It is to educate the people themselves up to that point where they do not want that sort of journalism or that sort of newspaper and when you have accomplished that result you are not going to need any legislation to compel the newspaper man to reform his paper.

SERIES OF READINGS ANNOUNCED

Interpretative readings will be given by Miss Frances Nevin in Whitney hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, on three successive Thursday afternoons beginning March 14. On that date "The Piper," by Josephine Preston Peabody Marks will be interpreted. "The House of Rimmon," by Henry VanDyke will be the subject of her readings on March 21, while on March 28 Miss Nevin will read "Parsifal." The "Vorspiel" and various themes will be played by Mrs. Richard Hamlen Jones.

AUSTRIA NOW CENTER OF NEAR EAST POLITICS

Europe Wonders If Aehrenthal Policies in New Hands May Not Assume Phases That Will Bring Changes

RUSSIA INTERESTED

"All Europe looks towards Vienna," asserts the political reviewer in the following summary of international affairs, as he stands aloof and weighs all the facts, rumors and policies in the balance. Still further attempts for an understanding between Austria and Russia are hinted at and the various moves on the international checker board that might result are given consideration.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Austro-Hungarian empire, which has been so aptly described as the "Whirlpool of Europe," stands at the moment strongly in the light. All Europe looks towards Vienna, and the news most sought after by the diplomats of the continent is the news from the Killyhaupplatz and the palace of Schoenbrunn.

With a successor to Count von Aehrenthal in the foreign office, many questions, upon which Europe knew until quite recently the Austro-Hungarian attitude, once again spring into prominence surrounded now by an element of doubt. Aehrenthal on the triple alliance was a known quantity, but what of Count von Berchtold? Aehrenthal, on Bosnia and Herzegovina, was again a known quantity and his policy in these connections lies pigeon-holed in the for-

sign offices and press archives of Europe, but Berchtold is another matter. True it is fairly clear that the new Austro-Hungarian minister will follow in the steps of his predecessor; but as, in a game of chess which is long drawn out, each new move demands from the careful player a complete survey of the situation, so in Europe today the wise politician will assume nothing. He will refresh his memory with "traditional policy" in every direction, and then wait.

Foreign Policies Stored Up

Nothing is more common in the history of international politics than to find a nation accredited with "a glacier-like foreign policy," when really, as in the case notoriously of Russia, that policy is nothing more than a marvelously clever opportunism. Russia has a hundred and one schemes worked out in relation to the hundred and one interests which surround her vast empire. Many of these are stowed away in some remote cabinet of the foreign office, at Petersburg, metaphorically, if not actually, covered with the dust of years, almost forgotten, but tomorrow or next day in the inevitable change of international affairs a Russian statesman sees the ball of chance rolling towards some long-shelved plan, and he takes it out, blows off the dust and as often as not, quite without the knowledge of the government as a whole, proceeds to put the plan into operation with the result that within a few weeks the press of Europe is ringing with the story of another coup, and the speculative enterprise of perhaps a junior foreign secretary or a Russian general on the scene of action is magnified into the "expression of an immutable imperial purpose."

In a less degree, this applies to other capitals. A short time ago, the possibility of an Austro-Hungarian advance into Albania was indicated in these columns, and the growing desire for a rapprochement between St. Petersburg and Vienna, which every day is more in evidence, was cited as a sign that the

great restraining influence upon Austria in this direction, the hostility of Russia, was being removed. The first official news which came to hand, after Count von Berchtold took over the reins of the foreign office, at Vienna, was to the effect that more even than his predecessor, he was in favor of an understanding with Russia. Why? Because a few months ago Russia was seen moving mountains in order to compass a long desired object, the passage of the Dardanelles for her Black sea fleet.

Constantinople Is Goal

The moment although more favorable than any perhaps which had preceded it, was yet not favorable enough, and the question has been dropped once again, and the scheme replaced in its pigeon hole, to await another inevitable roll of the ball; but the object of the Dardanelles question was not, and is not, the Dardanelles, but Constantinople; and, indeed, in all questions involving the relations of Russia and Turkey, it is safe to assume that somewhere, always, far away at the back of Russian diplomacy, in some shape or form, lies the occupation of the city on the Golden Horn, with the orthodox church once more in possession of Hagia Sophia.

If, therefore, there is anything in the Austro-Hungarian advance into Albania with the connivance of St. Petersburg, somewhere, of a certainty, near or remote in Russia's acquiescence is Constantinople. And so now we have factors at work in the ever changing problem of the near East. We have a possible Austro-Hungarian advance into Albania, with the tacit assent of St. Petersburg; we have Macedonia still in an uproar, whilst Austria's traditional policy is to keep it so; we have the Jew in possession at Vienna, and the Jew in possession at Salonika; and we have another traditional policy of Austria—a port in the Aegean.

Turkey's Future Uncertain

The future of Turkey still hangs in the balance. A really splendid body of men work hard to create some true imperial spirit, and, although as time goes on the tendency becomes more marked for the many races which go to make up the Ottoman empire to separate themselves from each other, and to set to work to found each for themselves a nation, yet the signs are not wanting which go to show that the efforts of young Turkey are not without success.

So to the Austrian and Russian alike, as he contemplates his "scheme of schemes," the motto of the business man, "Do it now," seems written up all around. "Do it now," cried Italy last September, as she sent her fleet to Tripoli. "Do it now," cries the Prussian Junker, beset by socialism at home, as he recognizes that the socialist will not help him to expand the empire and so it must be expanded before his advent. "Do it now," says the Austro-Hungarian imperialist, as he sees the Young Turk party, in spite of many mistakes and failures, gradually dragging order out of chaos, and the "last land" of Turkey in Europe showing signs of being established. "Do it now, and now, and now," rolls in from near and far in the East, as Russia once more sets her face towards the plateau of Iran, the far-off desert of Gobi and, it is not possible to doubt, toward the shores of the Golden Horn.

Watchfulness and forethought never yet beat panic, and the careful observer who sees these things, does not in thought haunt the Ballhausplatz, or the Wilhelmstrasse, or the corridors of the Winter Palace, expecting hourly to hear the orders given to execute the thing he greatly feared, but at a moment of change such as the present, he does look out over the map of Europe and beyond, and say, "Here, and here, and here, such and such may happen. I will watch here, and here, and here." And so he watches, on the frontiers of Kurdistan, on the shores of the Caspian sea, on the rolling steppes of the Mongolian uplands, on the mountains of Albania, and in the plains of Nevibazar.

In Italy and Germany

Meanwhile in Italy the people have seen the reassembling of Parliament. In Germany the air is full of Lord Haldane's visit and the possibility of an understanding with England, and the earnest man in both countries, who really seeks peace and ensues it, whilst rejoicing in every and any indication of a better understanding between the two great nations, yet steadily sets his face against the cry of "peace, peace where there is no peace," and determines to see to it that any understanding between England and Germany shall be built upon something stronger than press emotionalism, and that the word of the St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya shall not be true of it, that it can be "but one of those passing agreements which leaves the fortunes of Europe unchanged."

It is more than this already, and whatever its fortunes, as has always been insisted in these columns, it must be more and more than this in the future, for

it is ultimately inevitable. "Deutschland, Deutschland, ueber alles," cries the German today to the Englishman's "Rule Britannia;" but the hour is not far distant when this will be changed, and the German shall be found calling out his "unter Menschen des Wohlgefallens" to the Anglo-Saxon's message of "Peace on earth."

ROXBURY SOCIETY FINDS NAMES FOR PUBLIC SQUARES

Hearings are to be given by the city council committee on public lands on the petitions of the Roxbury Historical Society for renaming of public squares and other improvements.

On behalf of property owners of the Arborway, Jamaica Plain, the society asks that the setback restrictions be reduced from 25 to 10 feet and that the minimum cost of a building that may be erected be reduced from \$4000 to \$3500.

The society wants Roxbury Crossing changed to William Pynchon square; the square at Blue Hill avenue and Hampden and Dudley streets named Governor Shirley square; Dudley square at Dudley and Washington streets changed to Governor Dudley square, and Governor Dudley square, a short distance down Dudley street, changed to Commodore Winslow square; the nameless square at Dudley and Dearborn streets and Mt. Pleasant avenue named Governor Eustis square; the square at Tremont and Ruggles streets named Seaver square and that Lewis park should be called Alvah Kittridge park.

The society wants the open space at Walnut avenue, Townsend, Harold and Munroe streets named Horatio Harris park, as that parcel of land was given to the city by Horatio Harris.

LEAGUE TO INCORPORATE

At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan league at 279 Marlboro street Friday night, it was voted to incorporate under the laws of the state and a charter will be asked for immediately. Officers elected were: President, C. Howard Walker; secretary, Sylvester Baxter, and treasurer, Irving T. Guild.

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RABBI SCHULMAN TO SPEAK
Rabbi Samuel Schulman of New York will address Ford hall audience Sunday night on "The Claim of the Decalogue on the Modern Man." The music will be supplied by Mrs. Saurin Elizabeth Kerlin, clarinetist, accompanied by Miss Bessie Tufts.

MAZZINI MEETING TO BE HELD
Under the auspices of the Mazzini Educational Club a Mazzini memorial meeting will be held at the Civic Service house, 112 Salem street, tomorrow evening. The Rev. William H. Ramsay and Dr. R. Brindisi will address the meeting.

PUBLICITY MEN TO ATTEND OPERA
Several hundred members of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, with women guests, will attend the performance of "Germania" at the Boston opera house next Friday evening.

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Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

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Leading Events in the Athletic World :: Baseball at Brown

ELEVEN VETERANS AND FORTY OTHERS OUT FOR BROWN NINE

Conzelman Heads Pitching Staff and Snell Is Best Catcher—Seasoned Infield—R. Nash in Outfield

NEW FIRST BASEMAN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—With one of the best schedules arranged in recent years and a squad of 11 veterans and about 40 other good players, this coming baseball season should prove to be among Brown University's most prosperous. After more than two weeks of indoor work in the cage the candidates are showing up exceptionally well and in all probability they will be in good trim when the outdoor season begins. The schedule, which opens April 6 and ends June 19, includes 25 contests, of which 19 will be played in this city.

In the pitching department Brown is to be well favored this year. Joseph Conzelman will head the list and will be ably supported by Warner, McGovern and Cram as regulars and by Tenney, Reddington and Eastwood as second string men.

At the other end of the battery Snell will be the principal figure. Harris, who caught alternating with him last year is at present ineligible because of studies but before many weeks he may make up the work and be allowed to play. Wetmore, last year's freshman catcher will probably be second in line behind the bat, with Goodspeed and Gammel backing him up.

With the exception of first base the entire last year's infield is ready to take the field again, and even at first base Durgin, first substitute for former Captain Giles, may be found. Several good men are after that position however, and Durgin will have to show up in very good form to win out. Babington, who played on the Cranston high school team here, and Waterman, would like to secure that position.

At second base Dukette, a veteran of last season and one of the prominent players, will probably hold forth again while at shortstop it is certain that Captain Kenneth L. Nash cannot be displaced. Reilly, another veteran, looks like the victor in the race for third base although there are a number of strong competitors.

The outfield will also be well cared for. Reginald Nash, brother of the captain, last year proved himself one of the best fielders on the squad and an excellent pinch batter. Two games were won by him with long hits. This year R. Nash is showing up well in the indoor work. Dike, who was captain of the freshman team last season; Sullivan, Reynolds, Jenney and Gilbert are others who look like promising candidates for outfield positions. Another good man is Barbour, who formerly played on Syracuse.

When the squad gets out on Lincoln field, which will be within a couple of weeks, probably, the new men on the squad will have their chance to show their mettle in real action. Coach Patten is particularly well pleased with the outlook for a winning team.

TO IMPROVE MAINE FIELD

ORONO, Me.—It is now planned to make a \$10,000 improvement upon the athletic field of the University of Maine. At present Prof. E. R. Wingard, director of athletics, is busily engaged as a committee of one to raise the necessary funds. Before the spring recess is over he plans to visit every alumni association of the university between Orono and Chicago in order to interest the members in the undertaking. It is planned to erect a new concrete grandstand at a cost of \$2000 which will seat between 2500 and 3500 people.

RANNEY HEADS TECH SEVEN

Alfred G. Ranney '13, Technology's hockey manager for the past year, was elected captain by a unanimous vote Friday and the seven recommended that the Athletic Association at its next meeting elect Frederick L. Hurlburt 1914 manager and Norman D. MacLeod 1914 assistant manager.

DAVIS DIRECT FROM BENCH

MOBILE, Ala.—Manager Harry Davis of the Cleveland baseball team announced Friday he would not wear a uniform this season, but would direct affairs of his team from the bench.

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STILLMAN MEETS PRENTISS FOR SQUASH TITLE

National Champion Defends Honors Against Racquet Club Player Today—Professional Match Afterward

NEW YORK—Dr. Alfred Stillman, 24, of the Harvard Club, national squash tennis champion, will defend his title this afternoon in the final match of the 1912 national championship tournament, playing J. W. Prentiss of the Racquet and Tennis Club.

Dr. Stillman qualified for the final round Friday afternoon by defeating Dr. H. S. Satterlee, another Harvard Club player, in straight sets on the Harvard Club court, 17-13 and 15-9. Mr. Prentiss won his right to oppose the champion by his victory over George Whitney last Monday afternoon.

The match with Satterlee was the champion's fourth during the present tournament and it was the first time that he won in straight sets, all the other matches going to the extra game. Satterlee, however, proved a most worthy opponent for the title holders and forced Stillman to show some remarkable squash to take the two sets. In the first game the play was close practically all the way, and Satterlee was almost returned a winner. He tied Stillman at 14 points and the match was then set at 17. Stillman got the necessary trio of aces while Satterlee was getting one. In this game, as in the one which followed, Dr. Stillman played a more steady game than his opponent, but two rallies by Satterlee pulled him back on even terms after Stillman had secured a lead which seemed large enough to insure victory by a safe margin.

In the second game Stillman obtained an early lead and collected four aces before his opponent scored. Satterlee never went to the front, but at one stage Stillman led by a single ace, 8 to 5. From this stage the champion gradually drew away from his opponent and he doubled his score while Satterlee was getting one point, taking the lead, 12-6. At this period Satterlee made another rally and ran his score up to 9, but Stillman ran out before his opponent scored again. A large gallery witnessed the match.

Following the match for the national title between Stillman and Prentiss this afternoon a professional match will be played by Stephen J. Feron of the Harvard Club, the present open champion, and James Burns of the Ardley Club.

THIRTY GAMES ARRANGED FOR MANHATTAN NINE

NEW YORK—For the first time in eight years the Manhattan College baseball team will meet the Fordham University nine when the two teams come together on May 20 either at the Polo grounds or the American league grounds. This is the principal game of the Manhattan College baseball schedule for the coming season. Thirty games in all have been arranged, half of them to be played in New York and 15 away from home. This is one of the strongest schedules ever arranged for a Green and White team. The schedule follows:

March 20, Stevens at Hoboken.
April 10, Rock Hill College at Ellenville, N. Y.; 11, Mt. St. Mary's at Emmett, N. Y.; 12, Mt. St. Joseph's at Danbury, Conn.; 13, Bucknell at Lewisburg, Pa.; 15, Deen Academy at home; 22, Villa Nova at New York; 25, St. John's at Annapolis at New York; 30, Norwich University at New York.
May 1, Seton Hall at South Orange; 4, St. John's at Brooklyn; 6, Niagara at New York; 9, Springfield at New York; 10, Georgetown at New York; 11, Crescent Athletic Club at New York; 13, Loyette at New York; 16, St. John's at New York; 17, Mt. St. Joseph's at New York; 18, South Orange Field Club at South Orange; 22, Cushing at Ashburnham, Mass.; 23, Springfield at Springfield, Mass.; 24, Deen Academy at Franklin, Mass.; 25, St. Anselm's at Manchester, N. H.; 27, Villa Nova at New York; 28, Seton Hall at New York; 30, Fordham at New York.
June 1, Bloomfield at Bloomfield, N. J.

DE ORO INCREASES LEAD

NEW YORK—By scoring 99 to 45 Friday night in his handicap match against John Daly at pocket billiards Alfredo de Oro put himself further in front with the total score for the five nights' play showing De Oro 503, Daly 312. The winner made a high run of 45, while the loser had to be content with 13 as his best continuous effort.

ST. LOUIS TEAM TO START

ST. LOUIS—Manager Bresnahan will start for Jackson, Tenn., with the St. Louis Nationals tomorrow night. The squad left West Baden early today, will stay over in St. Louis tomorrow and get down to work on the Jackson baseball field Monday.

COLLEGE COACHES, NO. 77

Thomas J. Riley, University of Maine

ORONO, Me.—It was with much satisfaction to the alumni and undergraduates of the University of Maine that the athletic board was able to secure the services of Thomas J. Riley as head coach of the football team for the season of 1912. Mr. Riley, who has been assistant coach under Athletic Director Wingard at Maine two years, is one of the few Western men now coaching football in the East.

Coach Riley began his football career in 1905 as a member of the freshman team at the University of Wisconsin, where he received the benefit of the coaching of Philip King, a former Princeton player. He was not eligible for the varsity team at Wisconsin because of the freshman rule, but his playing won him prominence and he was looked upon as a strong candidate for the varsity for the next year. However, the next year, 1906, Mr. Riley decided to attend the University of Michigan and in 1910 he was graduated from the law school of that institution, having played football for two years as a member of the varsity eleven. Here Mr. Riley was a pupil of the famous "Hurly-up" Yost, many of whose methods of coaching Mr. Riley acquired and now uses.

He played on the Michigan team during the lean years, when Yost was having a hard time to turn out a winning team. However, it is often that under reverses capable men are developed because of the necessity for greater and harder fighting, and the added opposition to overcome, and Mr. Riley was one who gained rather than lost by playing for Michigan at this time.

After graduation Coach Riley remained out of the active game for two years, but his interest did not decrease and when in 1910 the opportunity offered for work at the University of Maine he put much enthusiasm into developing a strong team. He at once became popular with everyone at the university and was reengaged in the same capacity at the end of the season. The next year proved a banner year for the University of Maine. The track team won the state championship in the spring and when the candidates for the football team came together in the fall with the loss of few of the former year's varsity men, it was with a determination to win the state championship in football. Coach Riley worked hard for this end and his efforts were rewarded by seeing his charges win the final game of the season and with it the championship of Maine.

Then at the end of the season Coach Wingard announced that the duties of his office as director of athletics would not permit him to coach the team another season. Mr. Riley was at once looked upon as the logical and most desirable candidate for the position. When the athletic board met to consider the election of a head coach for 1912, Mr. Riley was offered the position, which he has since accepted.

Among the men he has helped to train and bring out are Captain Parker, Gulliver, Baker, Sawyer, Bigelow, Bernish, Cleaves and Shepherd, all of whom were picked for the all-Maine team last fall. Shepherd has been chosen captain of the team for next fall and is recognized as one of the best kickers who ever played football in Maine.

Coach Riley believes in requiring candidates for a team to begin training early in the fall or even to train during the summer. Then the men should train consistently with no break throughout the season with hard work and attention to details. He thinks a man should put his best into practice and keep trying for a position, although there seems to be better men for the same place. He believes that a strong team may be developed by constant work under the most unfavorable circumstances.

CREWS WILL RACE FOR CHILDS CUP

PHILADELPHIA—In order further to increase interest in the Columbia-Pennsylvania-Princeton boat race on May 18, the athletic association of Pennsylvania has arranged to award to the winner the Childs cup, which was presented in 1871 by the late George W. Childs for annual competition between the crews selected from the undergraduates of Columbia, Princeton and Pennsylvania.

The first race for the Childs cup was on June 24, 1879, on the Schuylkill river at Philadelphia, a distance of 1½ miles, and resulted: Pennsylvania first, Columbia second, and Princeton third. The cup was rowed for yearly until 1886. In 1884 a crew from Cornell University entered the race and finished second to Pennsylvania. In 1885 Princeton ceased to put crews on the water, and there was no competition for the cup in 1886, 1887 or 1888.

All the early races were rowed between four-oared crews steered from the bow. In 1889, on July 5, the race was rowed between eight-oared crews for the first time, the competitors being the crews of Cornell and Pennsylvania. No competitions for the Childs cup have taken place since.

B. A. A. PLAYS THE RAMBLER SEVEN

At the Boston Arena tonight the Boston Athletic Association hockey team will play the Rambler seven of Amherst, Nova Scotia. The line-up follows:

B. A. A. AMHERST RAMBLERS
Sortwell, L. W. F. W. Eaton
Hickox, C. C. G. Lovell
Hicks, R. L. W. Shaw
Osgood, F. W. L. W. Pines
Heron, C. P. C. P. McLean
N. H. Foster, P. Chisholm
Canterbury, G. G. Currie

MECHANIC ARTS LEADS

Of the eight events in the Mechanic Arts high vs. Boston Latin school dual track meeting seven were decided in Latin school's gymnasium Friday afternoon. Mechanic Arts high is ahead in the point column, 42 to 35, but Latin school has a chance of winning out, which it will do if it wins three of the four places in the 300-yard run, which will be raced next Monday afternoon on the Columbus avenue board track.

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THOMAS J. RILEY

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Among the men he has helped to train and bring out are Captain Parker, Gulliver, Baker, Sawyer, Bigelow, Bernish, Cleaves and Shepherd, all of whom were picked for the all-Maine team last fall. Shepherd has been chosen captain of the team for next fall and is recognized as one of the best kickers who ever played football in Maine.

Coach Riley believes in requiring candidates for a team to begin training early in the fall or even to train during the summer. Then the men should train consistently with no break throughout the season with hard work and attention to details. He thinks a man should put his best into practice and keep trying for a position, although there seems to be better men for the same place. He believes that a strong team may be developed by constant work under the most unfavorable circumstances.

SWORDSMEN FROM ITHACA WINNERS

NEW YORK—Cornell defeated Columbia in a well contested dual fencing meet in the Columbia gymnasium Friday night by the score of 6 to 3. The bouts were all close and two of them required extra periods before the decision was announced. In one of these J. H. Northrup, the Columbia captain, and F. B. O'Connor, Cornell, drew three times before the Ithaca was finally adjudged the winner. The summaries follow:

First round—J. H. Northrup, Columbia, defeated R. L. James, Cornell; F. B. O'Connor, Cornell, defeated M. L. Hamlin, Columbia; H. W. Sibert, Cornell, defeated A. N. Clough, Columbia.

Second round—R. L. James defeated M. L. Hamlin; F. B. O'Connor defeated H. W. Sibert; A. N. Clough defeated J. H. Northrup; H. W. Sibert defeated M. L. Hamlin.

HARVARD FENCERS DEFEAT BOWDOIN

Harvard's fencing team defeated that of Bowdoin Friday, winning eight bouts out of nine. The summary:

First round—Boyd, Harvard, defeated Briggs, Bowdoin; Warren, Bowdoin, defeated Wilbur, Harvard; Loomis, Harvard, defeated Holt, Bowdoin; Loomis, Harvard, defeated Briggs, Bowdoin; Loomis, Harvard, defeated Wilbur, Harvard; Loomis, Harvard, defeated Holt, Bowdoin.

SCHOOL HOCKEY TITLE CONTEST

Schoolboy hockey teams meet at the Boston Arena this afternoon for the Interscholastic championship of Massachusetts. The competing sevens are Melrose high and Amherst high. The line-up:

MELROSE HIGH. AMHERST HIGH.
Wanamaker, L. W. F. W. Dowd
Wolfer, C. C. See
Hanson, F. C. Hardy
Gately, F. W. L. W. Pernal
Cochrane, C. P. C. P. Hollis
Brady, D. P. Thompson
Giles, G. G. Morse

ST. LOUIS AMERICANS OFF

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Manager Wallace of the St. Louis American League team and 33 players are on their way to Montgomery, Ala., where they will spend two weeks training.

OUTLOOK FOR GOLF SEASON AT YALE IS PARTICULARLY GOOD

Several Players Have Been Members of Team for Two or Three Years—R. A. Gardner to Play

OTHER CHAMPIONS

NEW HAVEN—Yale University's golf team has every prospect of a successful season this spring, as several of the players have been members of the team for two or three years.

G. C. Stanley '13, captain, has played on the university team for two years. He played in the intercollegiate tournament in his freshman and sophomore years, winning the championship in 1911. He also won the Yale university championship.

C. E. Tubbs '12, manager, has played on the university team two years. R. A. Gardner '12 has played on the university team two years. He won the amateur championship of America in 1909 and played in the intercollegiate matches in his sophomore and junior years.

Holden Wilson '12 has played for three years on the university team, playing in the intercollegiate tournament in his freshman and junior years. He was runner-up in the Ohio state tournament in 1911.

C. G. Waldo '12S, has played on the team one year. He won the championship of Connecticut in 1910. He played in the intercollegiate tournament in freshman and junior year.

H. B. Lee '13S, has played on the university team one year, playing in the intercollegiate tournament in his freshman year. He was champion of Michigan in 1910 and 1911.

F. B. Jennings Jr. '14 has been on the University team one year, playing in the intercollegiate tournament. J. T. Bishop '14 is a likely candidate.

YALE WRESTLERS IN A FAST MEET WITH COLUMBIA

NEW YORK—Yale and Columbia fought each other to a finish in the dual wrestling meet between the two in the Columbia gymnasium Friday night, and according to the old style of scoring the result was a tie at 3½ to 3½. By the system adopted by the Intercollegiate Wrestling Association, however, Columbia was the winner by the score of 10 to 9. As Yale is not a member of the intercollegiate association the score will probably stand as made up under the old system.

By obtaining three straight falls and drawing one bout, Columbia had what advantage there was, for the Yale wrestlers won only two bouts on falls, took one decision and drew one. One of the closest bouts of the night was between A. W. Carruthers of Columbia, the intercollegiate 135-pound champion, and H. Colver of Yale. Carruthers could do no better than draw with Colver after they had wrestled through an extra period of three minutes after the regular nine minute period.

J. M. Holzworth of Columbia and R. Newberry went through a fast and hard bout in the heavyweight class. Both men struggled for five minutes to get the other to the mat. Holzworth, however, suddenly rolled Newberry to the floor. After about a minute's hard work he turned the Yale man over on his shoulders and won the fall.

M. Hyman of Columbia took a long time in throwing J. Ingraham in the featherweight class, although he had the advantage from the outset. Finally after more than eight minutes of hard wrestling he threw the Yale man with a double arm hold. D. F. Avery of Yale won one of the Elis' straight falls by defeating E. H. Kirchgraber after a short fight. The summaries follow:

115-pound class—M. Hyman, Columbia, threw J. Ingraham, Yale, with a double arm hold. Time, 2m. 15s.
125-pound class—W. Nute, Yale, won from E. M. Gardner, Columbia, on decision. Time, 6m.
135-pound class—Draw between A. W. Carruthers, Columbia, and H. Colver, Yale. Time, 12m.
145-pound class—W. F. Boyce, Columbia, threw J. Little, Yale, with a crotch and head chancery hold. Time, 2m. 20s.
160-pound class—D. F. Avery, Yale, threw E. H. Kirchgraber, Columbia, with a head and chancery hold. Time, 2m. 15s.
175-pound class—E. Allen, Yale, threw J. A. Catacouzios, Columbia, with a head scissors hold. Time, 6m. 5s.

BIG CUT IN BALL SQUAD AT TUFTS

Coach Rutherford of the Tufts baseball team made a cut of 28 men in the squad Friday reducing the number to 32. John A. MacAuliffe '13, who played shortstop for the champion East Hall team of the Intramural League last spring reported. Of the men retained 18 are freshmen. The only veterans on the list are Capt. Hooper, Proctor, Larkin, Bennett, Davis, Kelley, Qualters and Carter, four of whom are battery candidates. Those now in the squad follow:

Pitchers—C. H. Birdsall '15, W. M. Bergen '15, R. L. Davis '14, L. H. Carter '12, Wm. Adams '15, H. L. Haskell '12, W. A. Macks '15, Catchers—W. J. Bennett '14, E. L. Marshall '14, R. B. Larkin '12, E. B. Comee '15, P. H. Geary '15, R. Jameson '15, Infielders—Capt. A. J. Hooper '12, G. W. Angel '15, A. E. Collins '15, W. J. Kelly '15, B. J. Lee '15, H. L. Moore '15, P. Maryanski '15, P. M. Proctor '13, M. W. Qualters '12, Outfielders—L. E. Aldrich '15, J. A. Godfrey '14, H. B. Knux '15, J. W. Laurie '15, H. E. Priest '15, H. B. Wheel '15, H. I. Yale '15.

CRESCENTS WILL MEET WANDERERS IN FINAL MATCH

Victory Over New York A. C. Gives Them Chance to Win Amateur Hockey League Title in Playoff

NEW YORK—Followers of the Amateur Hockey League are looking forward to the game between the Crescent Athletic Club and the Wanderers Hockey Club which is to decide which team will hold the championship of the league for 1912. Should the Crescents win it will give them permanent possession of the handsome trophy as they have already won two legs on it.

The Crescent seven won its right to play in the deciding game by defeating the New York A. C. seven Friday night 6 to 5, and putting the victor in a tie for first place.

For some minutes after the game started there was no scoring, but in that time the Crescent team kept the puck mostly in New York territory and sent several hard shots at the cage. The Mercury Foot players, however, had a habit of collecting in front of the cage and so the puck was turned aside many times. Wall almost scored once and Woods had to leave the cage to check. Then Lifiton sent in a hard straight shot which Woods stopped. Cox tried to stop Shirreff in a rush, cross checked and went to the bench for two minutes. Then Gordon got two minutes for cross checking and Scarborough two minutes for tripping. Reimund went off for two minutes for loafing offside, and still there was no scoring.

Mills played a good game and early in the contest the Crescent line did well. The New York line played prettily, passing well, but the shots of the players lacked force and were not straight. The lineup:

CRESCENT A. C. N. Y. A. C.
Mills, G. G. Woods
Brown, P. P. Gordon
Wall, C. P. C. P. White
Shirreff, R. Reimund
Lifton, G. C. Goodwin
Scarborough, L. W. L. W. Peabody
Kennedy, F. W. F. W. Cox
Score—Crescent A. C. 6, N. Y. A. C. 5.
Referee—W. S. Russell. Assistant referee—T. Britton. Goal umpires—F. Ellison, Fred Richards. Timers—B. A. Kiley, Mortimer Bishop. Time—30-minute halves.

FINAL ROUNDS IN GOLF TOURNEY AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C.—In the semi-final round of the Pinehurst spring golf tournament today W. J. Travis of Garden City meets Irving S. Robeson of Oak Hill, C. N. Phillips of Greenwich plays E. L. Scofield, Jr., of Weeburn.

Fast matches and several surprises were the features of the first and second match play rounds throughout the entire 14 divisions Friday.

Travis won Friday from W. C. Fownes, Jr., and Filmore K. Robeson of Rochester.

The surprise of the day was the defeat of Dr. H. C. Gardner of Providence, R. I., who tied in qualification with Travis, by Scofield.

In the consolation C. L. Becker of Woodland and Robert Hunter of Weeburn, Chisholm Beach of Fox Hills and Henry C. Fownes of Oakmont remain.

BIGGER GERMAN NAVY IS PLAN

NEW YORK—A cable to the New York Herald from Cologne asserts that the new naval bill will provide that the German navy be expanded from 58 to 61 big vessels, with 40 protected cruisers instead of 38. Another feature of the law is the stationing of two extra armored cruisers abroad.

THREE NEW ROXBURY RECORDS

Three new records were established in the Roxbury Latin interclass track games which were continued on the school's board track Friday. Kenneth Holden broke his own record in the mile run, made last year, by covering the distance in 4m. 55s. The second record was made in the 240-yard run, closed to the sixth class, when Sutherland was caught in 31.1-5s., and the third mark was made in the relay race between 1912 and 1913, which the former won.

BOSTON, MARCH 9, 1912.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The stockholders of this bank at a meeting held March 1st, 1912, voted to increase its capital stock by the issuance of 20,000 shares at \$300 per share. This will add \$6,000,000 to its present capital and surplus.

The increase will give not only additional protection to the depositors, but unsurpassed facilities for meeting the financial needs of growing New England industries.

First National Bank of Boston-70 Federal Street

Capital, Surplus and Stockholders' Liability \$12,500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

BUSY PORTS ALONG THE CONGO RIVER WHERE QUITE RECENTLY WAS UNDEVELOPED COUNTRY

Natives There Taught by
Belgians to Copy Best
Features of European
Civilization

CORRECTIVE TASK

(Special to the Monitor)
An observant traveler who some 15 years ago may have ascended the brown waters of the mighty Congo, would doubtless be astonished were he again to essay a journey to that marvelous country of dense forest and countless waterways.

For many and drastic have been the changes during the intervening years. He would be gratified to find the wonderful railway from Matadi to Leopoldville—the 250 miles of hard travel on foot of former years—and as he now takes his seat in the train to cover the same distance in two days, the scenery en route would charm and surprise him. The busy ports of Matadi and Leopoldville, and the halfway stay-the-night town of Thysville, with its modern hotels and electric lighted streets, would probably astound him. The following day when the sun is at its highest he would greet a glimpse of Stanley pool with Dover cliffs in the distance, and two hours later the sight of many steamers and thriving ports—the Belgian at Leopoldville and the Dutch with the French at Brazzaville on the north bank of the pool would call forth exclamations of wonder.

And now soon a 300 or even a 500-ton vessel instead of the 10-ton boat of the former visit will afford him comparative comfort as he goes the journey of 1000 miles to Stanley falls. This trip is the one usually taken by travelers to Congo and is the one from which it is easiest to make comparisons between the past and present conditions of the native population. Hence our observant traveler would daily note the changing scenes and memory would afford him many facts which, compared with the present, would call forth both praise and blame. For as he passed by the numerous deserted sites where formerly he exchanged greetings with the chiefs of large and flourishing tribes, and now saw how dwarfed the surviving villages had become, he would not fail to perceive as he reflected upon the change, how terrible the blight of the late regime—so often described but disbelieved—has really been.

Signs of Progress

Yet our traveler would observe many hopeful signs. The houses of the present day natives are assuming larger proportions. Many of them can boast doors and windows, also furniture after European patterns; for the customary low huts of past days made of grass and palm fronds are rapidly giving place to wattle and daub dwellings with broad verandahs, and even a greater advance is manifested in some parts where the natives have made bricks a la Europe, and built themselves houses with boarded floors.

He would note that the former nervous and terrified look on the faces of the natives has largely disappeared and a somewhat arrogant and impudent one has taken its place with many. The once comparative absence of clothing, when covered by bodies sufficed for garment, and parrot feathers decorated their heads, and a spear in their hand was an indispensable friend, is now replaced by violent displays of Manchester and Belgian fabrics, straw hats and walking canes, etc., a marvelous sight indeed on Sundays when semi-civilized Congo comes out on parade at say, some of the European ports.

The European trading factories, dockyards, government stations with the military training camps at which the traveler would probably call, or the mission stations of the various societies, English, American, Swedish and Belgian, at work on Congo, all of whom would welcome a visit, would doubtless appear to him as signs of great progress in the right direction.

It would also appear that the recent change in the administration is endeavoring to remedy the ravages wrought by its predecessor, and that the introduction of currency and other reforms, while in some ways irksome to the natives, are yet promoting the establishment of better days for them. For most will agree.

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(Photo taken specially for the Monitor)
The village of Botukwa, Haut Congo, Congo-Belge—Typical inland town of the Ngombe tribe

I suppose, that in the efforts for the suppression of cannibalism, tribal wars, and vile social customs, the Belgian government is acting nobly. And our traveler would also hear on many sides that notwithstanding the difficulties created by the late regime, the conditions of life for the natives are much improved and the future is appreciably brighter under the present regime.

Inland Natives Primitive

But now that our traveler may see something of the Congo native as he knew him formerly and as he is still in most parts today, he must leave the river and strike inland among the tribes he is to see. The conditions of life for the natives are much improved and the future is appreciably brighter under the present regime. But now that our traveler may see something of the Congo native as he knew him formerly and as he is still in most parts today, he must leave the river and strike inland among the tribes he is to see. The conditions of life for the natives are much improved and the future is appreciably brighter under the present regime.

While walking through the plantation the traveler would hear the sound of drum beating and maybe the stampede of the natives rushing into hiding from the white man, unless a messenger had been sent on in advance to instruct the people that he had no malevolent intentions toward them. If such had been done he would hear the drum beating sounded to recall the fugitives from the forest and our traveler would have a hearty welcome by the chief, the headmen, while a crowd of curious folk would come round him very soon after he entered into a village of which the accompanying photograph is a type. It was taken behind Lisala, Upper Congo.

Made to Build Villages

Formerly it was the custom to build sectional villages or hamlets, each having its own chief. But as this arrangement was provocative of mutual jealousies and petty quarrels, the government compelled the people to build new towns after the style shown and one which assures that open roads shall be kept to facilitate the work of the government. There are many miles of such roads near Lisala.

The house of a Congo native in his primitive simplicity is not a very pretentious construction. He uses it chiefly as a dormitory, therefore the smaller it is the warmer it will be. He finds room in it for his fetiches, his fishing or hunting tackle and for his spears and shield. It is of rude workmanship, a few small sticks fixed in the ground at equal distances and these covered with strips of bark or palm leaves suffices. But should it be the house of a wealthy man the walls are made of plank boards. These boards are obtained by felling huge trees and splitting the log by means of wooden wedges, saws being unknown of course. The planks are adzed to the required thickness, one to one and a half inches, with a small tool about two inches wide. As many of these boards are 20 feet or more long and three feet wide one may judge of the patient industry of the Congo carpenter. A few palm ribs for rafters, and then a thatch of broad leaves from the swamps, and the house is nearly done. A doorway of two feet square is sufficient for entrance, chimney and window and a floor of piled earth beaten hard and smooth, and the house is complete. The furniture consists of a stool or two and a plank from the bottom of an old canoe makes the bed, but lacking this, a simple grass mat with a fire near, is enough for the Congolese.

Cooking facilities are equally simple. They have only two methods of cooking, either by boiling or roasting in the ashes. The kitchen is in the open street, the junction of the ends of three small logs, placed as from the center of a triangle to the corners, is the fireplace and as the logs burn they are pushed nearer together. At nightfall the principal meal of the day is eaten. The male portion of the family with their pots of food in one place eat their food with their fingers

till nothing remains, then the women and girls may have their meal in another part and from a separate dish.

Uses of the Palm Tree

Our traveler will probably express some wonder at the number of palm trees he sees about the towns. The Congolese find palm trees extremely useful. He takes the white heart of the young palm and cooks it as cabbage. His wives find the tender fibers useful to make their shredded skirts or to weave into mats, while the palm nuts provide a nutritious oil which is used for food, and mixed with powdered gumwood and rubbed into his body, serves as a coat to keep him warm. But the men find the greatest value in the palm tree from the juices which exude near the base of the fronds. This juice is collected in small calabashes by slaves who are adepts at the art of tapping the trees and of climbing them by means of a rattan cane girdled around his body and the tree.

Every afternoon it is the custom of the chiefs and the men of the villages to assemble for their convivial feast. A huge earthenware pot containing several gallons of fermented palm juice is placed before the master of ceremonies, whose business it is to share this out among his guests. All who partake must bring their own mug and chair or stool. The conversation usually runs on all manner of topics such as the latest demands of the government, or such domestic affairs as the purchase or exchange of slaves. But the greatest excitement is aroused on such occasions as the passing of a prominent man of the tribe. (There is not much said of women.) At these times one sees the woful depravity of

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

WORD was passed around the Hugh Everett school in Roxbury last Friday that the second five of the fifth grade would read in the assembly hall on Wednesday afternoon. At that every boy and girl sat up straighter and that night every boy and girl in the fifth grade and almost every boy and girl in upper grades took home his reading book and studied it sedulously until Monday morning.

The second round in the reading contest had begun. Interest ran high. Everybody who had not been in the first five was eager to get into the second.

Contests are a feature at the Hugh Everett school—the idea of the master, George E. Murphy, for bringing the work in the different studies up to its highest efficiency. Last year he had mental arithmetic and spelling. This year it is reading, begun just about a month ago. They all worked hard at their reading for a week or two in the beginning, being careful to speak loud enough to be heard, to pronounce their words correctly and to read understandingly. Then each teacher selected her best five readers and they were taken up by grades into the big hall to read before all the classes in the same grades and the master. February was given over to these first fives. During March the second fives are to be heard. Having once appeared on the platform a child is no longer a candidate for such honor. "The second selection of the five best readers is made from the pupils who were not in the first five. They are taken a grade at a time, and Wednesday it was the turn of the fifth grade."

The teachers made their selections of pupils carefully, and in some instances the latter helped in the choice. There had been no special preparation on any one piece of reading. The whole range of regular and supplementary reading was open to them and they read more or less in all of them, making their choice of platform reading only toward the last.

Promptly at 2:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon all the fifth grade classes filed up into the hall and Miss Russell's five took the platform, where they stood in a row; very straight, and held their books carefully. They had decided on "The Mist." Ruth was the first reader. She read loudly, clearly and with expression a page or two, enough to give the hearer a good idea of the quality of her work. When she stopped reading, the story was taken up by the boy next to her and carried on for another page or so; then the third one took it up, and so on to the end of the line and the piece, each one having an equal portion.

When the children finished their march off from the platform and Miss MacGoldrick's class, all girls, came on. They read a piece about William Penn and the Indians from a reader that had been passed out in the school for the first time only last Monday. The third five was composed of four boys and

one girl. They read from Edward Everett Hale's, "A Man Without a Country."

Fourteen out of the 15 read loud enough to be heard all over the room, and they all spoke distinctly, but there was a marked difference with regard to volume, punctuation and inflection.

When the third five had taken their seats there was a pause of expectancy, and then Mr. Murphy took the floor. Every eye was upon him. These fives showed a marked gain over the last fives, he said. Only one among them needed to use a little more voice than had been used, and two or three except parts of what one reader said. Too much voice, he explained, caused a reverberation that made it difficult to understand. He then gave his criticism of the individual readings. This was followed by some points to be remembered for the next reading. The first was to speak the prepositions lightly. The boys and girls of the fifth grade do not have prepositions in their study, but they were given a pretty good idea of what a preposition is at their reading lessons on Wednesday.

Next came a way of making a word emphatic. It was not always by making the word louder, Mr. Murphy told them; it could be made emphatic without increasing the volume of the voice, by pausing an instant before speaking the word; or, to make it still more emphatic, by pausing both before and after speaking it, or by lengthening it.

"Good reading involves many things," remarked Mr. Murphy afterward in explaining why so much importance was given in his school to a subject that is generally neglected. It means correct pronunciation and an understanding of the words, appreciation of the thought of the writer and self-control. It also brings out observation. When contests are properly handled they put a wholesome zest into a study. A child who may not be particularly interested in reading has an ambition to be one of five to come up on the platform to read. It is an honor, and they are proud of it, and those who do not succeed in getting it the first time still have opportunities to get there. Last year we brought up the spelling and mental arithmetic to a pretty good state of efficiency, and now we want to establish the reading on the same standard. Next year it probably will be something else. In this way all the studies are intensified in the child's passage through the school and the teachers are helped to more expert ways of getting the most out of a subject."

Miss Foley had written long lists of words upon the blackboard of the first grade room of the Harvard Hill school at Charlestown. They were such words as lawn, better, George, stairs, boat, Washington, smile, creek, cottage; and

therefore, we rejoice that the attitude of the Belgian government is antagonistic to the malevolent practices of the "witch doctor" and his craft. We rejoice, also, at this time that the increasing intelligence of the rising youth of Congo is gaining courage to confront the "witch doctors," whom they are discovering to be the arch enemy of their truest interests. Their full emancipation is not yet, only—the light has dawned.

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RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

then she called for the boxes of letters each child had in his desk and told the children to pick out the right ones and spell the words on their desk-tops as they found them upon the board. The part-colored characters are fascinating to juggle with, but when it comes to substituting the Roman figures for the script on the board and arranging them in arbitrary sequence it is a bewildering proceeding, as anybody who has tried it knows. It is a part of the busy work given to the children and has many objects in view. It familiarizes them with the two kinds of letters and the words and includes spelling. This is a feature that is not emphasized, but is regarded as important. The child learns without knowing it and has by so much gained on the work at the higher grades. It also improves observation. It is used for quiet work after active exercise and sometimes as a relief from tasks requiring close application.

In their compositions the children of the public schools are from time to time required to write letters to their teachers. Among those handed in by pupils of the fifth grade of the Bowdoin school to Miss Halligan recently was one written by a little girl named Mary. She says, "As I sit and write I feel very happy to think of the large box of crumbs I have saved up for the dear, sweet little birds. I have promised my mother that I would clean off the table if she would let me keep the crumbs and pieces of bread left over from dinner, supper and breakfast. Every day I go out on my doorstep and scatter crumbs to the darling birds. They are quite used to me now. I do so love to see them eat. I remain, your happiest of pupils."

At the end of the letter Mary has drawn a picture of herself feeding the birds. The proportions are not exactly what they might be, but the enthusiasm is there and that is the main thing.

The teachers in whose classes are occasionally placed boys or girls from abroad who have just landed in America are often astonished at the rapidity with which they acquire the English language. As a rule those who excel are the ones who had some instruction in their own country. A Russian boy of 11 years was put in the third grade of the George Bancroft school in the South End one Wednesday morning. He did not know a single word of English and could not even give his name so that it could be understood. By noon on Wednesday, Miss Emerson said, he could read through the sixteenth page of the primer and could say the words correctly when the teacher pointed to them at random. Galicia is the name of a boy 12 years old who landed in New York on Thursday, arrived in Boston on Friday and appeared at the Dearborn school in Roxbury on Monday. At noon he was teaching the boys in the school the Polish names of the objects around them and came back in the afternoon proudly wearing a political button. By Wednesday night he could talk glibly in the language of his adopted country and could say as far as the "five times" table up to ten.

\$2,000,000 SITE CHOSEN

OTTAWA—As a site for the new departmental block in this city, the Dominion government recently expropriated 85 properties lying between Wellington street and the Ottawa river, and between Bank and Bay streets. The cost is \$2,000,000 and a \$4,000,000 block will be erected.

When the list of fixtures for the year appeared it was found that the dates selected by the United States Golf Association conflicted with those arranged for the British championships and great regret was expressed on both sides of the Atlantic that there appeared to be little chance for the desired exchange of golfing courtesies. We all hoped that McDermott would go to the British open and that in turn Vardon and some others might come here; also that Mr. Hilton would come and give us a chance to wrest that cup from him if we are good enough players instead of having it come by default. So it is good news to hear that the U. S. G. A. have altered the dates of their amateur championship so as to make the latter visit possible.

This action on the part of the committee is highly commendable and will further cement the growing good fellowship (one might even call it friendship) between the two great golf associations. In the first place it shows thorough sportsmanship when an outsider holds the cup to give him an opportunity to play in weather more likely to be of moderate temperature, September instead of the end of July, a much fairer test of relative golfing ability. In addition to its courtesy it gives us the pleasure of looking forward to seeing this great amateur again and probably a number of his fellow golfers; also we hope some of the leaders of professional golf. It would be interesting to hear Vardon's comments on the strides the game has made in this country since his last visit.

The following list has been compiled of fixtures at home and abroad: March 9-11, Palm Beach, Florida state championship; 12-16, Annandale C. C. open amateur tournament; 18-20, St. Augustine, annual tournament; 21-23, Raleigh G. C. spring meeting (England); 25-29, Pinehurst, north and south women's championship; 30, Pinehurst, amateur-professional tournament. April 1, Pinehurst, north and south open championship; 1-6, Redlands C. C. open amateur tournament; 2-6, Pinehurst, north and south amateur championship for men; 5-8, Royal St. George's Club, spring meeting (British); 6, Honorable company of Edinburgh Golfers, spring meeting (British); 8-12, Royal North Devon G. C. open amateur tournament; 9, Braid vs. Vardon at Skegness, North Shore (British); 11-13, Pinehurst, mid-April tournament; 15, English ladies' championship at Princess Sandwich, England; 20, professional tournament at Monte Carlo; 22-27, San Gabriel C. C. open amateur tournament; 23-24, ladies' international meeting at Ranelagh (England); 24-27, Sussex Golf Union meeting at Forest Row (England); 26, Golf Illustrated Ladies' golf cup at Hanger Hill (England); 27, Braid vs. Vardon at Verulam, St. Albans.

May 1, Royal and Ancient Club, spring meeting (St. Andrews); 10-11, ladies' international matches at Turnberry (Scotland); 13, ladies' championship at Turnberry; 18, St. George's challenge cup, at Sandwick (England); 18, Braid vs. Vardon at Redbank; 22-28, Tourquet challenge cup, at Le Touquet (France). June 3-7, British amateur championship at Westbury Ho (England); 3, Irish ladies' championship at Portlaoine; 10, Scottish ladies' championship at Levenmouth; 10-14, Royal North Devon G. C. Whitman meeting (England); 13-14, Scottish professional championship at Dunbar; 15, Park G. C. ladies open meeting (England); 14, Golf Illustrated gold vase, at Mid-Surrey; 17, professional tournament at Ramond Brig (British); 19, King's Norton G. C. open meeting (England); 19, Houndsdown vs. Hythe challenge trophy at Hythe, open (England); 20, Porter's Park G. C. open amateur meeting (England); 21-23, British open championship, at Muirfield (Scotland); 22, Balfour cup, at Worsley (England); 27, Bushley Hall G. C. ladies open meeting (England); 27-28, G. C. of Buffalo, U. S. G. A. open championship; 28-29, Bushley Hall G. C. open amateur meeting (England); 29, Borough of Hythe challenge trophy at Hythe, open (England).

July 1-2, open championship of France, La Ronelle; 4-6, open amateur open tournament at Turnberry (Scotland); 4-6, amateur championship of France, at La Ronelle; 8, ladies' French championship, at La Ronelle; 15-20, Denver C. C. W. G. A. amateur

championship; 24-27, Dundee Telegraph and Post cup, at St. Andrews (Scotland); Aug. 5-10, Onwentsia Club, Mayflower tournament; 6, Calcutta cup tournament, St. Andrews (Scotland); 12-17, Minkahda Club, Transmississippi G. A. amateur championship; 15, Le Touquet ladies' challenge cup (France). Sept. 2, U. S. G. A. amateur championship, at Whetton, Ill.; 3, jubilee vase tournament, St. Andrews (Scotland); 5-6, Idlewild C. C. W. G. A. open championship; 7-13, Royal North Devon G. C. England, autumn meeting, Kashmir cup, open, 54 holes; 12-17, Minkahda Club, Transmississippi G. A. amateur championship; 20-21, Sandwell Park G. C., open meeting (England); 21-24, Royal Cinque Ports G. C. borough of Deal challenge cup (England); 25, Royal and Ancient Club, St. Andrews, autumn meeting; 28, Essex country, Manchester, Mass. U. S. G. A. women's championship. Oct. 2, championships of Switzerland, at Montreux; 3-5, Handsworth G. C. open meeting (England); 9, North Warwickshire G. C. Howitt Bowl (England); 12-14, Royal St. George's Club autumn meeting (British); 19, Honorable company of Edinburgh Golfers, autumn meeting. Nov. 6-7, U. S. G. A. county finals, at Ganton (England).

WIFE AND CHILD ARE PASSENGERS WITH MR. COFFYN

NEW YORK—Mrs. Frank Coffyn and Master Kingsley Coffyn had a glimpse of the lower bay from a hydro-aeroplane Friday. Taken up in turn, they circled out over the waters in Frank Coffyn's machine.

Mr. and Mrs. Coffyn remained in the air seven minutes and whizzed about the statue of Liberty. Mrs. Coffyn said she enjoyed the trip although she preferred flying overland, as she has done on four occasions.

The boy when taken up clung tightly to his father while the craft skidded over the water. Nevertheless he said he liked it.



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PRESIDENT REPLIES TO MR. ROOSEVELT'S COLUMBUS SPEECH

Recall of Judicial Decisions
Would Lay "Axe at Foot
of the Tree of Well Ordered
Freedom," He Says

SEES NO NEED OF IT

TOLEDO, O.—In the first set speech of President Taft's trip to Ohio and Illinois he told an audience here on Friday night that filled the Toledo Coliseum that Mr. Roosevelt's proposition for the recall of judicial decisions meant the suspension of the constitution.

Although Mr. Roosevelt's name was not mentioned, it was given out at Washington that this was to be the President's answer to Mr. Roosevelt's Columbus address.

"I have examined this proposed method of reversing judicial decisions on constitutional questions with care," President Taft said. "I do not hesitate to say that it lays the axe at the foot of the tree of well-ordered freedom and subjects the guaranties of life, liberty and property without remedy to the fitful impulse of a temporary majority of an electorate."

"It is a complete misunderstanding of our form of government, or any kind of government that exalts justice and righteousness to assume that judges are bound to follow the will of a majority of an electorate in respect of the issue for their decision."

"In many cases before the judges that temporary majority is a real party to the controversy to be decided. It may be seeking to deprive an individual of a minority of a right secured by the fundamental law. In such a case, if the judges were mere representatives or agents of the majority to carry out its will they would lose their judicial character and the so-called administration of justice would be a farce."

"It is said that courts are interposing their obstructive power to the enforcement of legislation looking to the relief of the oppressed by declaring laws unconstitutional and by so-called judicial legislation in interpreting into statutes words not intended by the Legislature."

"Indeed I do not hesitate to say that I do not concur in the reasoning of certain courts of last resort as to the constitutional validity of certain social reform statutes, and I am very anxious that the remedies proposed in those statutes should be given effective operation."

"Of the recall of judicial decisions, he said in part: "This is a remarkable proposition and one which is so contrary to anything in government heretofore proposed that it is hard to give it the serious consideration which it deserves because of its advocates and of the conditions under which it is advanced."

"What this recall of decisions will amount to if applied to constitutional questions is that there will be a suspension of the constitution to enable a temporary majority of the electorate to enforce a popular but invalid act."

"A most serious objection to the recall of decisions is that it destroys all probability of consistency in constitutional interpretation. The majority which sustains one law is not the majority which comes to consider another, and the obligation of consistency of popular decision is one which would sit most lightly on each recurring electorate and the operation of the system would result in suspension or application of constitutional guaranties, according to popular whim."

"We would have then a system of suspending the constitution to meet special instances. But the main argument used to sustain such a popular review of judicial decisions is that if the people are competent to establish a constitution they are competent to interpret it, and that this recall of decisions is nothing but the exercise of the power of interpretation."

"This is clearly a fallacious argument. The approval of general principles in a constitution on one hand and the interpretation of a statute and consideration of its probable operation in a particular case and its possible infringement of a general principle on the other hand, are very different things."

"Can it be that the power of a temporary majority of the electorate by a single popular vote to do away with rights secured to individuals which have been inviolable for 700 years, since the days of Magna Charta, approves itself to those who love liberty and who hold dear its sacred guaranties?"

"Would we not, in giving such powerful effect to the momentary impulse of a majority of an electorate, prepare the way for the possible exercise of the greatest tyranny?"

"Finally, I ask what is the necessity for such a crude revolutionary, fitful and unstable way of reversing judicial constructions of the constitution. Why, if the construction be wrong, can it not be righted by constitutional amendment?"

"Such a proposal as this is utterly without merit or utility, and instead of being progressive is reactionary; instead of being in the interest of all the people and of the stability of popular government is sowing the seeds of confusion and tyranny."

President Taft Opens Program in Chicago With Talk to Students

CHICAGO.—Declaring that he is a progressive along the lines laid down by

the constitution, President Taft opened his strenuous day in Chicago with an address to the students at Armour Institute shortly before noon.

"Our experiences of 150 years under the constitution," declared the President, "prove that popular government is the best form of government that we can have. The only thing that government can do for us is to insure a more perfect equality of opportunity."

"This can be done only by removing the obstructions that now interfere with that equality of opportunity. Equality of opportunity is more nearly perfect here than in any other country in the world. Boys, be optimists. Don't be discouraged because you get jolts that make you think that human nature is just about as bad as it could possibly be."

After leaving Armour Institute the President went to the clay products exhibit at the Coliseum, where he made a brief address. Then he was escorted to the Union League Club, where a reception was held and luncheon served.

Earlier in the evening the President held a conference at the Congress hotel with Governor Deneen, Roy O. West, chairman of the Republican state committee; Fred W. Upham and David R. Forgan, president of the Taft Club of Illinois, relative to the political situation in the state. All of the conferees refused to make any statement as to the discussion.

U. S. SENATOR LODGE DENOUNCES RECALL IN PRINCETON SPEECH

PRINCETON, N. J.—Opposition to the initiative, referendum and recall was voiced here Friday night before the students of Princeton University by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. His speech was one of a series on public affairs delivered under the Spencer Trask lecture fund.

Mr. Lodge denounced the initiative, referendum and recall as both obsolete and impracticable and subversive of the fundamental ideas of representative government. In emphasizing the latter point he quoted freely from books written by Gov. Woodrow Wilson while president of Princeton.

"A majority of the voters are not necessarily the people and do not at all times represent the real wishes of the people," said Senator Lodge.

"In all the practical arrangements for the compulsory initiative, referendum and for the recall of judges, the people who can compel the initiative and who in practice carry the referendum, the number who can force a recall and who in its practical operation may be able to carry it, are a small minority of the voters."

"To make the government more absolutely under the control of the majority of voters will result in the destruction of representative government."

"The result of legislation by direct popular vote, as practised in Rome, was the despotism of the Caesars."

"To abandon representative government and take up in its place legislation by direct vote is to return from a high stage of evolution to a lower and more primitive one."

"The framers of the constitution did not believe that any man or any body of men could safely be entrusted with unlimited power; they thought that human nature could not support the temptation which unlimited power always brings."

"If all these checks and balances are to be swept away, then there is no need of any constitution at all."

"There is nothing so essential, so vital to human rights and human liberty as an independent court."

BROOKLINE HIGH DEBATING TEAMS WIN VICTORIES

Three debates in the Interscholastic Triangular Debating League, which includes Somerville, Brookline and Newton high schools, were held Friday night, and Somerville on the negative won from Newton in Somerville; Brookline on the negative won from Somerville in Brookline, and Brookline on the affirmative side of the question defeated Newton in Newton. The subject was: "Resolved, That it is impossible to establish any method by which international war shall be abolished."

At Brookline John E. Laverty, Eric A. Johnson, and Clinton W. Carvell, represented Somerville. Robert G. Paine, Thomas D. Derr and J. Freeman Swett argued for Brookline.

At Newton Brookline speakers were E. Thurston Clarke, Erasey C. Ferguson and Julian H. Stitz. The Newton speakers were Charles D. Kepner Jr., C. Burton Ames and W. M. Leonard, Jr. At Somerville L. H. Bell, C. E. Lyons and J. R. Marsh spoke for Newton high and D. M. Liphshires, J. W. M. Parks, Jr., and Francis J. Mahoney spoke for Somerville high.

CANAL BILL IN BARS RAILROADS

WASHINGTON.—Uniform maximum toll of \$1.25 a ton for all vessels, specific prohibition against use of the canal by ships controlled by railroad shipping combinations and sweeping authority granted to the President over the entire Canal Zone, were the main provisions of the Panama canal toll bill favorably reported today by the House interstate commerce committee.

THIRD PARTY IS NOT APT TO RESULT FROM POLITICAL SITUATION

Leaders See No Likelihood of
Split From Organizations
Because of Differences on
Lateral Questions

HISTORIC INSTANCES

WASHINGTON.—It may be of interest to state, in these days when so much talk is being heard everywhere over the country about the possibility of a third party resulting from the action of either the Chicago or the Baltimore convention, that the leading men in both houses of Congress, in both parties, do not believe any such action likely. These men have discussed the situation from time to time, and they are still discussing it, but without being able to convince themselves that any such outcome is to be expected.

They admit the presence in both parties of conflicting opinions, but they believe that the campaign will be conducted with only the two great party banners flying. These men, however, do not expect that the existing friction will continue indefinitely. They look for the triumph of one opinion or the other both at Chicago and at Baltimore, and for a corresponding realignment of Democratic and Republican voters, but they say this shifting back and forth on the part of the individual voters will not affect either party organization as a whole. And the Republican progressives been planning to organize a third party, it is pointed out, they would have done so before this time. But instead of showing indications of such a purpose the La Follette progressives have said all along, and they still say, that they are Republicans, and are not to be forced outside the party organization.

Mr. Bryan is strongly radical, and is opposed to the nomination of Harmon or Underwood, but he at no time has said that their nomination (which is unlikely, it may be said in passing) would lead him to organize a bolting movement. Even should Harmon or Underwood be nominated, it is pointed out, the situation would be no worse than it was in 1894, when Alton B. Parker was nominated at St. Louis, against the earnest protest of Mr. Bryan, who was also unable to shape the platform in a way that was satisfactory to his faction of the party.

Should there be a convention result in either party similar in essentials to that at St. Louis in 1904, or at Minneapolis in 1892, the most leading politicians in Congress look for a sulking on the part of the disappointed party faction, akin to that which followed the nomination of Judge Parker in the former instance, and the renomination of President Harrison in the latter.

The arguments which weighed against third party success in the past, it is pointed out, would weigh against it at the present time. The idea is not new in the United States, and it has been put into practice more than once, but each time with disastrous results. The radicals in both parties today, notwithstanding the incentive to separate party action is as great as it ever has been in the past, insist that the ultimate triumph of their principles will come about more quickly and certainly if they continue to act within party lines. From their viewpoint, the triumph of the opposition can be only for a time. Ultimately, they say, if the majority of the voters are in favor of the progressive ideas those ideas will win without a third party organization. This line of reasoning is behind the refusal of Senator La Follette, in the face of much provocation, to encourage a third party.

There has been much talk about a third party since 1896, when the democracy was hopelessly divided over free silver. In that year there was split off from the Republican party the free silver men, and from the Democratic party, the gold men, but neither was important or lasting. The free silver Republicans, never large in numbers, became Democrats, and remain so to this day. They were not in sympathy with the Democratic party on any question excepting free silver, and now that that question is no longer before the country, they are exceedingly lonesome in their new party affiliation. The names of many prominent men, at one time influential figures in Republican councils, will come to mind in this connection. On the Democratic side, the men who bolted free silver in 1896 are now, for the most part, back in the party fold, and one of them, Governor Harmon, is a prominent candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The third party idea was revived in the last session of Congress owing to the alliance of progressive Republicans with the Democrats in the passage of certain tariff bills, and there are men who believe the time is now ripe for a getting together of progressives in both parties upon common ground, in a new party organization. But the opinion of the great majority, as already stated, is against them.

The Republican party was born of a party bolt, or rather of the dissolution of the old Whig party. Had that party been as strong as either party of the present day, the Republican party, it is said, never would have come into existence, but its principles would have been accepted by the Whigs.

The Republican party encountered a third party movement in 1864, when Ben Wade, Senator Pomeroy, Henry Davis, and numerous others, all skilled and seasoned politicians of great influence, became dissatisfied with the policies of President Lincoln, and at-

tempted to form a third party under the leadership of John C. Fremont, who earlier had been the idol of the Republicans. The movement came to naught, and the men who stood sponsors for it went down into political oblivion.

In 1872 Horace Greeley, who had assisted at the organization of the Republican party, aided by Carl Schurz, Charles Francis Adams, and numerous other men of similar ability and reputation, attempted to create a third party, calling themselves "liberals," just as the protesting Republicans of the present day call themselves "progressives." The liberals received the full endorsement of the Democrats, but their ticket went down to defeat, and the cause they represented is now only a memory.

In the days since 1872 the country has had the greenbackers, the free silver Republicans, the gold Democrats, the Populists and now the progressives. Each in its time was as militant as the progressives now are.

Some of these days, party leaders admit, the Republican and the Democratic parties will disintegrate and disappear, but that time, in their belief, has not yet come, and it seems as certain as anything can be in politics that the great presidential struggle of this year is to be fought by the two organizations which for so many years have held the center of the political stage. It is significant that the progressive leaders believe this just as firmly as the regulars. None of these progressives cares to imperil his political future by a party bolt, and hence it happens that all of their work is being done with reference to control at Chicago and at Baltimore.

ANNUITY GUILD WANTS \$1,000,000

Increase in the permanent fund of the Teachers Annuity Guild was reported by George M. Wadsworth, recording secretary, at the annual meeting held today at Tremont Temple. It was said that efforts are being made to interest wealthy individuals in the work of the guild, in the hope that this permanent fund may be brought up to \$1,000,000.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Gordon A. Southworth; vice-presidents, Eugene D. Russell and Charles W. Morey; secretary, George M. Wadsworth; treasurer, William F. Bradbury.

PRIMARY BILL TABLED

LANSING, Mich.—By a vote of 20 to 12 the Senate Friday passed the House bill which provides for a presidential preference primary to be held in April to instruct national convention delegates selected by state convention. Under the constitution, however, a two thirds majority is necessary to give the bill immediate effect. The vote was reconsidered and the bill was tabled.

CONFERENCE CALLED BY GOVERNMENT IN BRITISH COAL STRIKE

(By the United Press)

LONDON.—According to figures received at the home office today 750,000 men have been thrown out of work since the beginning of the miners' strike. Industries are closing down daily and it was estimated today that the number of unemployed would be doubled within a week.

Premier Asquith still remained optimistic over the situation today and the feeling was general in financial circles that a peaceful settlement would soon be agreed upon. Operators and miners have accepted an invitation to hold a conference at the home office.

The navy has been ordered to observe the strictest economy in the use of coal. Publishers are also apprehensive, and it was reported today that several of the big morning papers would cut down the size of their editions if the strike continued much longer.

Berlin dispatches show that the miners in the Silesian coal fields have asked the employers for a 15 per cent rise in wages. A strike is threatened for Monday in the Westphalian fields.

WASHINGTON.—American coal companies have shipped five cargoes to Argentina, which formerly got its supply entirely from England. It is expected also that America will be able to obtain and hold part of the market in Brazil and other South American countries, which have bought only from Great Britain.

MONTAGUE GETS STATION AGAIN

Restoration of station facilities at the Montague City station on the Turners Falls branch of the Boston & Maine railroad was ordered today in an order issued by the board of railroad commissioners. Residents of Montague City petitioned that the sale of passenger tickets, checking of baggage and receipt and delivery of freight discontinued on Jan. 1, 1912, be resumed.

The board also issued an order approving the terms of the lease of the Vermont company to the Berkshire Street Railway Company.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN TELEPHONE RATES REPORTED AGAINST

(Continued from page one)

understanding as to certain advancement in wages for the strikers in Lawrence.

Continued hearings on the petition of the Grand Trunk for an entrance into Boston were held throughout the week. The matter has gone over to Wednesday, March 13, for a further hearing. Earl H. Fitzhugh, president of the Southern New England Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the Grand Trunk, was before the committee on railroads which is conducting the hearings. Mr. Fitzhugh was questioned as to the responsibility of the Grand Trunk for the extension, as to whether a free access was to be given to Canada to use Boston as an export port and to the plans of his company for trackage into Boston.

Incorporation of the directors of the port of Boston was urged at a hearing this week by Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the board, and representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, on the ground that such a step would give the board chance to raise additional funds through popular subscription and to increase its influence as a commerce developer. The petition met with opposition from representatives of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany railroads.

Hearings on the bills to purify the milk supply in Boston through closer supervision of the dairy and farm from which the milk came were held Thursday and Friday before the joint committee on agriculture and public health.

A number of messages came from Governor Foss this week. Included among them was one for a public utilities commission similar in many respects to that in New York state. The Governor would have the proposed commission take the place of the railroad and gas and electric light commissions and take over the telephone and telegraph rate regulation powers of the highway commission and regulation of water rates from the state board of health.

The Governor sent in another message urging a revision of the settlement laws of the state.

The bill appropriating \$450,000 for suppressing the gypsy and brown-tail moths during the coming three years was vetoed by the Governor, in a message sent to the House. Subsequently the House sustained Mr. Foss in his veto by a narrow margin.

Among the measures reported favor-

ably by committees during the week was the resolve in favor of a parcels post and the bill of the Boston & Maine for a four-track line through the city of Lynn.

Included in the adverse reports were several bills to permit the city of Boston to help the Boston Opera Company financially. The committee on public health reported adversely the bill requiring municipalities to appropriate money for the examination of all public school children by physicians as to their sight and hearing.

FUND FOR OPERA REACHES \$68,483

To date \$68,483 has been subscribed to the \$150,000 guarantee fund and the directors of the Boston Opera house expect that the entire sum will have been secured before March 21.

Following are the subscriptions received up to today: John Q. A. Whittemore \$500, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Warren \$500, F. L. Higginson \$500, Edwin S. Webster \$250, a friend \$100, Horace D. Chapin \$50, anonymous \$333.33, Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Thacher \$100, Nathaniel H. Stone \$100, Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Peabody \$50, Mrs. Mary Crane Johnson \$50, Walter L. Badger \$50, Burditt & Williams Company \$100, Henry P. Day \$100, Mrs. S. Parkman Blake \$100, Miss M. L. Blake \$25, Frank A. Bates \$10.

FUND FOR ART IN BOSTON HELPED

Contributions amounting to \$2125 have been received by the Boston Art Club toward a fund to support a movement to stimulate interest in art in Boston and sustain the city's reputation in this direction. It is proposed to hold exhibitions of paintings of contemporary American artists and of foreign works owned by collectors in various parts of the country.

The exhibitions will be held at the rooms of the club on Dartmouth street, and are aimed to encourage Boston artists in selling their works. The fund was started about two weeks ago.

Matheson
"Silent Six."

Built for those who use the best

The embodiment of
convenience, luxury, re-
liability and assured
service.
861 Commonwealth Ave.



AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

Philergians of Braintree held their bi-monthly meeting in Cochato hall on Tuesday afternoon with the president in the chair. The business session included an informal discussion of the use to be made of the present treasury fund.

Mrs. W. S. Rogers, the president, and Mrs. Eugene Dyer were chosen to represent the Philergians as delegates in the Braintree Friendly Aid Association for the coming year.

This was the occasion of the annual musicale which was under the direction of Mrs. Helen M. Ellsworth, chairman of the music committee. A program was rendered by the Boston Quintet; there was a capacity audience and the afternoon was decidedly a success.

An operetta, "The Japanese Girl," will be given under the auspices of the club, with Mrs. Ellsworth in charge, next Thursday evening in Cochato hall.

The evening program announced in the year book for this month, the free concert March 12 and the Shakespeare evening March 26 will be omitted.

Arrangements for the dramatic entertainment to be given March 19 by the members of the Dorchester Woman's Club are progressing rapidly. "A Scrap of Paper" is to be produced. Mrs. Addie Ray Penn has charge of the arrangements.

Waban Woman's Club will hold its second "guest night" Monday evening, when Mrs. Emily Montague Bishop will give readings entitled "Dramatic Scenes from the United States Senate," in Waban hall.

"How to Work Restfully" is the subject of an address to be given before the members of the Houghton Club of Somerville today, by Annie Payson Call, author of "Power Through Repose."

Members and friends of the Boston Ruskin Club and those interested in the works of Bernard Shaw, the author and playwright, have been invited to attend the meeting of the club on Monday, when the Rev. Albert Lazenby will speak on that author and his works.

At the meeting of the Woman's Book Review Club Sunday, Mrs. Iliane Woodbury will read a paper on "The Moral Aspect of Immigration" and the club members will discuss "The Problem of Unlimited Immigration." Music will follow.

Presentation of a play written by members of the Auburndale Review Club will be the feature of the next meeting to be held by the club at Lasell Seminary on Tuesday evening. The play was written by Mrs. Arthur Farley, Mrs. Theodore Gore and Mrs. Guy Winslow.

"Practical Need of Woman Suffrage for Women in Industry" is the subject for discussion at the study class of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, 885 Boylston street, next Tuesday at 3 p. m. Mrs. Sue Ainslee Clark, president of the Massachusetts branch of the Women's Trade Union League, will be the speaker.

Clifton Literary Club members were entertained on Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. George Kennedy. Mrs. Maud P. Stoddard presided. A report of the mid-winter meeting of the state federation was given by Mrs. W. A. King, also a report of the presidents' conference in Brighton, given by Mrs. Helen S. Morse. The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to the discussion of current events. The principal subjects were: "The Minimum Wage for Girl Employees," "The Savings Bank Insurance," "The Organization of the Girl Scouts," "The Situation in China," "The Scientific Activity of Germany." The next meeting will be on March 19 with Mrs. Charles Bradford, 22 Jerome street. Program, sketches from Dickens' works.

Miss Harriett White entertained the members of the Woman's Home Literary Club of Dorchester last Monday at her home, 5 Sherman street, Roxbury. The president, Mrs. Fannie S. Payson, was attending a reception to club presidents, and the vice-president, Mrs. Emma Canavan, occupied the chair. After the usual business the ladies listened with much pleasure to two papers on "Spanish Art." Miss Annie Smith gave an account of the life and works of Velasquez, and Mrs. Annie B. Newton, who had the program in charge, read a paper on Murillo. Both papers were profusely illustrated by pictures of the artists' best works. Tea and sweets were served in the dining-room by the hostess, and the social hour was much enjoyed.

The next meeting will be held March 18 with Mrs. Emma Canavan, 1 Loren park, Malden, Mass.

Miss Ethel Wood of Boston was the entertainer for the children's day held in Ballou hall by the Swampscott Women's Club on Saturday afternoon. She told original stories to the young people and was voted a success by the large number of boys and girls who attended. At the close of the stories the young guests were served with cakes, under the direction of Mrs. Charlotte H. Greeley, the hostess, who was assisted by Mrs. Cora E. Watts, Mrs. Alice L. Norcross, Mrs. Mabel W. Earp, Mrs. Sarah M. Congdon, Mrs. Marion E. Gardner, Mrs. Bertha Spillings, Mrs. Getta A. Murr and Mrs. Emily F. B. Hurd.

The next meeting of the club will be held March 16, the subject, "Current Events," being in charge of the chairman, Miss Jennie A. Cole.

Medford Woman's Club next Thursday afternoon and evening will hold a fair and entertainment, "The Seven Ages of Women," the proceeds to be used toward a scholarship fund for send-

ing one girl graduate of the Medford high school through college. Mrs. Harry B. Leavitt is chairman of the general committee and under her direction the tables and the program have been fully organized. The program will consist of musical numbers, "The Baby," by Mrs. Laura Comstock Littlefield, soprano soloist; "The Child-Doll Song" by a chorus of children; the Jolly Girls, A College Girls Reception, The Bride, The Mother, a story by Mrs. Whitehead; "The Grandmother," a song by Mrs. Littlefield. The chairman of the tables are Mrs. George Logan, Mrs. W. A. Andrew, Mrs. Frank H. Lovering, Mrs. E. I. Langell, Mrs. Chester Taylor, Mrs. J. H. Shedd, Mrs. William Leavens, Mrs. M. J. Bean. Mrs. Fred H. Nickerson is chairman of the entertainment committee; Mrs. J. M. Putnam, Mrs. M. T. Vialle and Mrs. C. S. Wellington are in charge of the decorations and Miss Laura Patten will have charge of the candy booth. The next regular meeting of the club will be held March 19 with a lecture by Mrs. Margaret Deland on "The Feminine Ideal."

Malden Musical Club members are to hold their annual luncheon at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, the afternoon of April 26. At the club meeting Thursday, Mrs. William H. Converse of Park avenue was the hostess. A charming program was given, consisting of solos by Miss Alice J. Nute and Mrs. Frances Stevens Whitcomb, with Miss Marion Dearborn and Mrs. H. P. Ballard as accompanists. Mrs. George Lincoln poured. Among those who served were Mrs. Arthur Fitch and the Misses Ella Fribble, Grace Norris, Mildred Gilkey, Mrs. Edward O. Whitman and Mrs. William E. Crosby. Sixty guests were entertained.

Ladies of the Arlington Woman's Club are taking a very active part in raising the endowment fund for research work of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. The club has pledged itself to give \$100 for the work.

The club held a meeting in the town hall Thursday evening and had as its guest Dr. David Snedden, the state commissioner of education, who gave a lecture on the practical education of our boys and girls. Miss Edith Byram of Arlington Heights contributed several piano solos. The evening was under the direction of the education committee, Mrs. Arthur J. Wellington, chairman. On the afternoon of March 28 and the evening of Friday March 29 the club members are to present Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." Rehearsals are now being held under the direction of Walter B. Tripp, who has been coaching the production during the winter.

The Women's Mission Circle of the First Universalist church held its regular monthly meeting last Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Frank Lincoln Massee at 43 Gray street. Mrs. Benjamin A. Norton of this town gave an address on "The Lend-a-Hand Work in Arlington." Mrs. Norton is a member of the Together Club.

Mrs. J. Olin Tilton, president of the Lexington Outlook Club, announces that Dr. Woods Hutchinson, who was to appear before the club next Tuesday afternoon in the Old Belfry Club hall, will be unable to do so, since he is now in Florida. However, Mrs. Tilton has secured Christabel Kidder to speak on that afternoon. She is announced to give "The Piper," the play written by Josephine Peabody Marks of Cambridge.

The afternoon will be in charge of the social committee comprising Miss Lizzie A. Moody, chairman; Miss Rose Tucker, Mrs. Alonzo E. Locke, Mrs. Edward C. Stone and Mrs. Edwin Reed.

The club will observe its annual guest night on the evening of March 26, at the Old Belfry Club hall. Emily Montague Bishop is to speak on "Dramatic Scenes from the United States Senate."

Old Belfry Club members gave their second concert last Monday evening in the club hall before one of the largest gatherings of the year. Vocal and instrumental music was rendered by the Barleben Concert Company.

President George Ernest Briggs, chairman; Mrs. Charles B. Davis and James Floyd Russell, the entertainment committee, were in charge of the evening. An informal dancing party will be held March 16, while on April 19 the annual club ball takes place in the town hall.

Old and New Club of Malden met Tuesday in Reception hall, and held one of the most delightful programs in its history when, under the direction of the lecture committee, Mrs. Thomas S. Rich, chairman, a lecture on "The Cathedral of Italy" was given by the Rev. Lucius H. Bugbee of the Center Methodist church.

The lecture was illustrated by stereoscopic views. The cathedral of San Marco of Venice, the Duomo of Florence, the Duomo of Milan and St. Peter's of Rome were the four cathedrals described and illustrated.

Next Tuesday will occur the annual musicale which is always anticipated with pleasure by the members of Old and New. Henry L. Gideon, organist and choirmaster at Temple Israel, Boston, will have charge of the program, assisted by a soloist.

Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club is to present "The Dickens Remonstrance" on Tuesday evening at Franklin Square house, being the tenth entertainment the club has given annually at Haynes hall. The play was written by Mrs. Alice P. Bates, the president of the club.

The parts will be given with the original cast with the exception of the Marchioness and Fannie Squeers. This latter part will be taken by Mrs. Grace Lamkin Brown and the little Marchioness

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Opportunity to get new goods at a substantial reduction in price is now offered by Miss M. F. Fisk at the Red Glove Shop, 322 Boylston street. Miss Fisk carries an exclusive line of goods and the new waists brought out but a few days ago met with such a ready response from customers that there now remain only broken lines. Rather than fill these in with orders for similar goods it has been decided to reduce the prices on all waists remaining in the store, thereby giving the customer the benefit of new goods at bargain prices. A visitor at the Red Glove Shop is always welcome. The stock carried by Miss Fisk is of excellent quality and exquisite taste, appealing only to the refined and cultured thought. The waists are built on good lines, fitting well and looking as though made especially for the person who is to wear them.

Brown has been worn so little of late it has a look of distinction wherever it is seen. Leading dressmakers and tailors are employing it for their most choice productions. Therefore a brown waist shown by Miss Fisk attracts particular attention. Brown chiffon is employed over champagne colored silk, black chiffon cloth over white silk is used effectively in another waist, black and white promising to be one of the leaders of the spring season. Taupe over cerise is a combination suitable for almost anybody. For the all-white suits that have been worn more or less all winter and will be even more in use in the spring and summer are dainty waists of white net. One has a touch of cerise satin, giving it a distinctive note that makes it quite different from other waists.

While some of the waists open in the back, many of them are following the new demand for the front fastenings and are proving they can have quite as much beauty as the closed front bodices. The sleeves come both in full and three quarter lengths.

What they are wearing in Paris, in London, at Nice, in Vienna, is always an absorbing subject to the American woman and she can find out pretty much about it if she will make a tour of the Jordan Marsh Company's store. Whatever the weather may be, so far as dress is concerned the season will be an early one, and the store is already stacked with importations of beautiful and novel merchandise. Every department, from the ready-made costumes to underwear and corsets, is showing it. There are new fabrics for street and home and party wear; all except those intended for stout service delicate in texture and coloring, and dainty in design. The goods may be strong enough but the effect is of lightness rather than strength, as it is suitable it should be in the summer.

Hosiery always has a special interest in the spring, for, while fine hose and low shoes or slippers are worn in the house all the year round, the stocking plays an important part in all costume when the winter cold has departed. The always suitable black is varied with colored or embroidered effects that harmonize or contrast with the color note of the costume and must needs be selected with judicious care. Hosiery is still bought at so many-for-a-dollar but silk and fine lisle are the kinds worn by the men and women who make any pretension to being well dressed. The Jordan Marsh Company has just opened a large importation of English and French silk hose and a consignment of

by Doris Osman. The five new characters introduced in this revised edition will be Uriah Heep, taken by Mrs. Charles H. Gettemy; Botsey Prig and Sairey Gamp, by Mrs. Denker and Mrs. Puffer, respectively, and Mrs. Jellyby, by Mrs. Cutter. Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs will preside as the hostess, Mrs. General. There will be an act from "David Copperfield" given by Mrs. George A. Hibbard, and a recitation to music of "My Dickens Dream," composed by Helen I. Allen, by Elsie Adams Woelber. Mrs. Lillian V. Macdonald will sing two songs during her role of Mary Graham, Mr. F. D. Bates at the piano.

The play of "Everywoman," read by members of the Shakespeare class at Whiton hall on Thursday afternoon last was a success. A large audience greeted the renditions of the artists. The part of Truth, read by Mrs. Florence McAuliffe was well brought out; Mrs. Hibbard's Nobody, Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs' Flattery and Modesty, by Florence Pierce, expressed the ideas perfectly; "Everywoman," by Mrs. Grace Lamkin Brown, gave a fitting performance in every respect. Mrs. Alice P. Bates presided.

"Beyond the Arctic Circle" is the title of an illustrated lecture to be given by Donald B. MacMillan in the Hotel Vendome, March 16, before New Hampshire's Daughters. William J. Gustafson, Jr., will be the soloist on this occasion and accompaniments will be played by Mrs. Martha Dana Shepard.

Daughters of Maine held their regular meeting Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Andrew J. Legg, 21 Elm Hill avenue, Roxbury. It was the largest meeting of the season. After the regular business two were admitted to membership. Solos were given by Mrs. Paul Lincoln of Arlington and Miss Helena Kipwell of Chelsea, accompanied by Miss Sullivan of Chelsea. Dutch pieces in costume were presented by Little Eva of Dorchester. Mrs. Mitchell, the founder of the club, read some sketches of the Sabattus Indians. Lunch was served by the hostess. The club is to have a whist party at Lithoe hall, Codman square, Dorchester, next Friday afternoon and a gentlemen's night at Riverbank court, March 21

embroidered American silk hosiery in the newest patterns and shades. They are of the quality to give service as well as beauty and are selected from the leading manufacturers. Some of the designs are exclusive to this store.

Women's vests in Italian silk are very dainty. Some of them come plain and are comparatively inexpensive, while others are trimmed with fine embroidery. The assortment of vests and knitted underwear for summer is large and includes linen, lisle thread and mercerized cotton. The entire stock is selected with a view to the wearing qualities. Years of this policy have built up a record which is known and appreciated by the manufacturers as well as the customers.

Kontoff, the tailor, is having his spring opening of women's suits and costumes at his parlors, 462 Boylston street. Beside his own models he is showing some imported ones. To his tailoring establishment he has added a dressmaking department and this has contributed to the opening some exquisite evening gowns and visiting toilets. The social season will open early this spring and femininity is getting ready to blossom forth on April 7, which is the official day set for the beginning of the season of dinners, weddings, dances, luncheons and club banquets with which the months of April and May are sure to abound.

Kontoff has a choice selection of materials for gowns, suits and wraps from which individual selections can be made.

So much is said of the oriental rug that one of American manufacture fails to receive its due appreciation, yet it is, or may be, both beautiful and durable, and is often selected by the cultured taste in preference to any other. Exquisite as the Persian carpet may be, the modern American can be made to bring out a decorative scheme of dignity and strength as the former cannot. H. R. Lane & Co. have a large line of both kinds of floor coverings. One special American rug is believed to outstrip its fellows, both in durability and artistic value. For rooms that are much used the firm considers it unequalled. In addition to these rugs are others in light, dark and medium shades, suited to drawing rooms, living rooms, libraries, dining rooms and chambers.

The pride a woman takes in her table linen is a purely feminine trait. All women share it, and the prospective housekeeper regards the selection and purchase of the linen for her new home second to no task in its preparation. Time and wisdom both are required for satisfactory results but these are not always at immediate disposal, or else the person is removed from the large business centers where the best supplies are to be found. Miss Dorothy Dwight of Newton Center, Mass., one of the residence suburbs of Boston, has undertaken to purchase complete outfits of household linen for those wishing to get trust such tasks to her. She has been very successful in the work, always considering individual needs and tastes. The bride-to-be has found the purchases more satisfactory when made by Miss Dwight than they would have been had she undertaken them herself. Miss Dwight not only purchases but embroiders and launders the linen before forwarding it to the person for whom intended.

Father, mother, son or daughter gathered around the family table in the leisure of the evening meal are liable to turn the conversation as to what kind of paper they shall put on the living room walls and how many rooms need be refurnished, or what color they shall paint the house. It is a sure a forerunner of spring as the notes of the robin and immediately precedes the appearance of marbles. After that comes the carpetless floors and the curtainless windows, but these are the weeks of preparation. Paints, oils, varnishes and stains judiciously applied make an old house seem as good as a new one, and oftentimes better, for it includes all the dear associations of which the new one has not one.

The Asahel Wheeler Company of 54 and 58 High street, Boston, Mass., carries a large and reliable line of paints, enamels, oils, varnishes, stains, brushes, polishes, for woodwork and furniture. The business is both wholesale and retail.

The Chicago Law School was founded in Chicago, Ill., in 1896 by J. J. Tobias. The law as taught is expressed in four propositions: 1, the leading maxims which constitute the fundamental elements and principles of the law; 2, the statutes and text-books are used to expound and illustrate the law, one subject or text-book at a time; 3, the leading and ruling cases of the law with the most prominent up-to-date cases applied to the principles involved as to the rules of pleading, evidence, practice and jurisdiction; 4, procedure. Prof. L. of the U. of — said 10 years ago 49 per cent of cases commenced are lost on points of procedure. Prof. W. of the U. of —, three years ago wrote that 37 per cent of cases begun were lost on points of procedure. Based on statistical evidence graduates of the Chicago Law School seldom lose a case. One graduate makes the statement that his docket shows in the last 120 cases tried 114 were won. Another says that out of 180 cases tried 192 were won. The alumni are practicing in nearly every state in the Union. A number have distinguished themselves at the bar, as editors of law journals, as professors in law colleges, state legislators, congressmen, judges and senators.

The faculty is composed of leading lawyers in the city of Chicago, many of whom have attained a national reputation, and the method of instruction conforms to the latest and most ap-

SUPERINTENDENT AND TEACHERS TO HOLD AN INSTITUTE

Superintendents of schools, supervisors and teachers of drawing and manual training have been called to attend an institute on April 12 at the Massachusetts Normal Art school, Newbury and Exeter streets, Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education will preside.

The morning session will open at 10 o'clock with an address by Frederick P. Fish, chairman of the state board of education, on "The Problem of Suitable Accommodations for the Massachusetts Normal Art School." Walter S. Perry, director of the School of Fine and Applied Arts, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., will then speak on the "Scope and Functions of the Normal Art School in Training of Teachers and Supervisors of Drawing, Art and Manual Training."

Leslie W. Miller, principal of the School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia, will open the afternoon session at 2 o'clock with an address on "The Possible Relations of a State School of Art to the Industries of the Commonwealth." "What Should be the Working Equipment of the Normal Art School?" will be told by James Frederick Hopkins, director of the Schools of Art and Design, Maryland Institute, Baltimore, Md.

DRAMATIC PUPILS AT CONSERVATORY GIVE PANTOMIME

Members of the dramatic department of the New England Conservatory of Music appeared in a pantomime and a three-act comedy in Jordan hall Friday night for the Beneficent Society of the conservatory.

It was the first presentation on any stage of a Breton pantomime, "The Statue of Love," written by Clayton D. Gilbert, head of the Conservatory dramatic department, with music by Prof. Frank Watson of the Conservatory faculty.

Miss Frances McDonnell represented the statue, while her sister, Miss Catherine McDonnell, as Annette, kissed the statue and was turned to stone.

The second part of the program was the three-act comedy "Cousin Kate." The cast was as follows: Heath Desmond, Morandi Bartlett; the Rev. James Bartlett, Paul Hackett; Bobby Spencer, Edward McDonnell; Mrs. Spencer, Miss Nina Gray; Amy Spencer, Miss Marion Feeley; Jane, Miss Estelle Rubin; Cousin Kate, Miss Phyllis Grey.

LONGY SEXTET TO GIVE CONCERT IN CITY COURSE

As one of the free municipal concerts in high schools or other public buildings this month the Longy Club sextet of wind instrumentalists will appear under the direction of G. Longy. This organization will give the concert next Friday evening at Franklin Union.

Next Tuesday evening at the girls Latin school Mrs. Olive Whitely Hilton, violinist; Miss Virginia Stickney, cellist; Miss Mary R. Tracy, soprano, and Miss Mary N. Sheedy, pianist, will be the artists.

Thursday evening next at Dorchester high school there will be an orchestral concert with Albert C. Orcutt, tenor, and Walter E. Loud, violinist, as soloists. Louis C. Elson will also give a short musical lecture.

Other concerts will be given as follows: March 19, West Roxbury high school; March 21, Charlestown high school; March 26, Faneuil hall; March 28, Dorchester high school.

proved ideas upon the subject of legal study.

The offices, lecture halls, class, rooms and library of the school are located in the Schiller building, 58 to 64 West Randolph street. Commodious, well-lighted and well-ventilated lecture halls are provided for all the classes, and a courtroom is set aside for the special use of the practise court. The location of the school in one of the largest and most important cities of the world presents many practical advantages. The state and federal courts are constantly in session during the entire school year, thus enabling students to observe the conduct of litigation in many different phases, and to witness the forensic contests of able advocates. The libraries, art galleries, museums and kindred institutions offer their many educating and refining influences, while the exchange and marts of trade and commerce furnish opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge which can be found only in a great city.

The undergraduate course covers a period of three academic years and is designed to afford a thorough training in the fundamental principles of American law, in themselves affording a liberal education. The instruction given is on such topics as are best calculated to fit the student for admission to the bar or as a preparation for mercantile, industrial, insurance, real estate and banking business. It is open to both men and women. The officers are J. J. Tobias, LL. B., Ph. D., chancellor; Richard S. Tutill, A. B., LL. D., president board of administration, chief justice circuit court; Horatio L. Wait, LL. D., dean, master in chancery, circuit court, Cook county; James P. Harold, LL. M., J. D., assistant dean, member Chicago bar, assistant state's attorney, Cook county; Shelby M. Cullom, D. C. L., United States senator from Illinois; G. Barnard Anderson, A. M., LL. B., J. D., judge practise court, member Chicago bar; Raymond W. Beach, M. S., LL. B., J. D., member Chicago bar; Richard F. Tobias, LL. B., LL. M., secretary, member Chicago bar.

SALE NETS \$8595.50
NEW YORK—At the final sale Friday night of a private collection of English mezzotints, portraits and French color prints of the eighteenth century held in the Anderson galleries the total amount taken was \$5458.50 and for the two sessions \$8595.50.

HARVARD CHAPTER GIVES PLAY
"Ralph Roister Doister," a merry Elizabethan comedy, was acted by the Harvard chapter of Delta Upsilon last evening in Brattle hall, Cambridge. This is the fourteenth old English revival of the chapter.

DOUBLE LEGAL STAMPS FORENOONS
GILCHRIST Co
Washington and Winter Streets

GEISHA WAISTS in
Spring Styles more than ever prove the supremacy of this brand as "a leader among waist styles." Fine tailored models, plain Gibson styles, plaited and embroidered models, in every size. The pictured style at the left is priced at \$1.98, and is shown in a variety of handsomely embroidered designs. We show these waists priced from 98c to 2.98

HARVEST HOME Brand Sheets and Pillow Cases are famous for quality and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. We have them in the following sizes:

1½x2½ yard Sheets, at.....50c	2 x2½ yard Sheets, at.....65c
1½x2½ yard Sheets, at.....55c	2½x2½ yard Sheets, at.....69c
1½x2½ yard Sheets, at.....60c	2½x2½ yard Sheets, at.....75c
42 x38½ inch Pillow Cases, At.....15c	

NEW and Complete Line of White and Colored Bed Spreads Now Ready for Inspection.

White Crochet Spreads—Hemmed, fringed or scalloped edge. Prices, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and 2.25. White Satin Spreads—Hemmed, fringed or scalloped edges, with cut corners. Prices, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00 and 5.00. White Satin Spreads—Scalloped edge and cut corners, with one-piece shams to match. Per set..... 5.50

THOSE Preparing for the Spring Sewing should not overlook these prices

The notion department is now relocated in the Hamilton Place Annex.

25c Dress Shields—Silk covered, size 3 or 4.....15c	10c Embroidered Initials—For underwear.....2 for 5c
10c Cabinet Hair Pins—Assorted styles.....5c	12c Basting Cotton—1200 yds. 8c
5c Asbestos Iron Holders—Round edges.....2 for 5c	10c Mother Ironing Wax.....4c
35c Gros Grain Silk Belting—Black or white; per yard.....25c	50c Skirt Gauge or Marker—Extra strong.....39c
10c Shoe Laces—Mohair tubular, all sizes.....12 for 5c	5c Corset Laces—Flat elastic, 3 for 10c
10c Collar Supporters—Slip out, set of 6.....4c	25c Sewing Silk—Black only, 12 spools.....15c
5c Machine Oil—Best made.....3c	10c Tomato Pin Cushion—Well made.....4c

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

A Boston & Maine railroad special train, consisting of combination and private car No. 444, occupied by Vice-President Timothy E. Byrnes and inspection party, left North station at 8:30 o'clock this morning over the Fitchburg division for Rotterdam Junction, N. Y. Territory between Rotterdam and Mechanicsville will be visited and the train will run to Troy, N. Y., for the night over the Delaware & Hudson road. On the return trip via Johnsonville important stations and division points east of Williamstown will be inspected.

The private Pullman car, Columbia, occupied by Mrs. Redfield Proctor and party, is scheduled to reach South station on the Pennsylvania and New Haven road Colonial Express at 8:05 o'clock tonight from San Francisco, via the Southern route.

Harry Lionette, day machine man in pneumatic tower No. 1, South station, accompanied by Mrs. Lionette, is spending his winter vacation with relatives in New York city.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany road plans to handle record automobile show business between Boston, Springfield and Worcester this afternoon and night.

The Marguerite Sylva opera company leaves Ottawa, Can., tonight by special train of three baggage cars, three drawing room sleepers and dining car, routed over the Grand Trunk and Boston & Maine roads by the way of Montreal and White River Junction.

John B. Hammill, passenger train master of the Boston & Albany road at South station, has placed a contract with Browning, King & Co. for the summer uniforms of his train crews, which are to be worn from May 15 until Oct. 1 inclusive.

The operating officials of the Boston & Maine road report freight business heavy on all divisions, making it necessary to use passenger power on several branches to keep main line traffic moving.

The bridge department of the southern division, Boston & Maine road, has a work train in service on the Clairmont branch distributing bridge material and stone for roadbed approaches.

TRADE SCHOOL IS VISITED
Trade school for girls, 620 Massachusetts avenue, was visited Friday afternoon by the Roslindale Community Club, of which Mrs. George A. Tytzer is the president. The club members were received by the master, Miss Florence E. Leadbetter, assisted by some of the teachers.

HOTEL COMPANY INCORPORATED
KITTERY, Me.—Breakers Hotel Company has been incorporated here for the purpose of establishing and owning hotels, resorts, and transportation lines. The authorized stock issue is \$400,000. Henry Lincoln of Galveston, Tex., is president, and Horace Mitchell of Kittery clerk and treasurer of the corporation.

WOMEN RETAIN RIGHT TO CHARGE ADMISSION TO WASHINGTON HOME

WASHINGTON—Victory before the Virginia Legislature has been won by the Mt. Vernon Ladies Association, owners of the home of George Washington. The Legislature had been petitioned to revoke the association's charter, on the ground that the association was making unreasonable profits. The principal point made by the petitioners was that no entrance fee should be charged to Mt. Vernon, but that this historic spot should be free. The Virginia Legislature finally concluded that it was without authority to revoke the charter of the association or to amend it.

The anti-fee people now purpose to appeal to the federal court of northern Virginia for a writ of quo warranto, which, if granted, will include investigation of the financial affairs of the Mt. Vernon association as respects the accumulation of capital stock. The capital is limited by charter to \$500,000, which figure has never been reached, because the management has, it is claimed, spent the bulk of its receipts from admissions to the grounds in the purchase of articles of furniture for the mansion and in maintaining the mansion and grounds. The petition for the writ will also ask that the court provide for reasonable regulations for the handling of receipts and disbursements by the association.

This application for a writ of quo warranto has no connection with the complaint before the interstate commerce commission, also initiated by the anti-fee association, against the rate of fare charged between Washington and Mt. Vernon by the trolley road. Arguments in this case will be held next week Wednesday.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

BY PROXY

The clever vegetarian
Is one who knows just how
To eat his chard and turnips when
They're ripened into "cow."

TIP-TOP ARTIST

"High art," indeed, it is agreed,
By all clear-thinking people,
When the strong, brave man who paints
The church,
Goes up to gild the steeple.

PERHAPS it might be found possible to frame sufficient excuses for persons who, under the impulse of the moment, thoughtlessly offer unpleasant salutations to their fellows whom they meet upon the highways of the world. It may not be always the easiest thing for some to give a cheery "good-day" or "good-morning" to every one. But granting that the tongue may, betimes, be given to "dull repining," there is much less excuse to a friend—anything but the cheeriest message it is possible to send. For one wilfully and "with malice aforethought" to send away to those whom in his clearer thinking moments he would wish only the brightest of skies, a parcel of clouds and misgivings, shows a most obvious lack of kindly consideration.

Contrast with one of these doleful communications a message like the following: "This is just a word of greeting from the wide stretches of country here the locust woods and the gray squirrels are—and the woodchuck coo in his hole and we are toasting at the crackling open fire—and a wish that you on this day may receive the poise and the strength and the courage of the hills and the meadows and the streams and that their peace and plenty and joyous happiness may be yours during all the days that are to come." The receipt of such a message as that cannot do aught but make one stronger and happier and better and filled with a more ardent desire to pass on the good word to every one else within reach of his voice or his pen. The bleakest of winter landscapes must seem to blossom to some extent under the warmth of such wholesome, breezy salutations.

To one who knows the full possibilities that are wrapped up in the gift of expression, when one puts one's heart into it, it is not too much for him to hope to incorporate into the mere greeting, "Good-morning" or "Good-evening," a message of good will and good wishes which could not be more clearly set forth in scores of warm words. This is the advantage to be derived from a spoken, rather than a written, greeting. But the latter, being more deliberately framed, ought to be the most perfect and comprehensive in its form and significance. Even an unpleasant speaker might well be supposed to be a pleasant writer: A manual designed to teach letter-writing should give as the very first rule to be observed: "Never put anything unpleasant in a letter that you can keep out." With that rule always in his thoughts, a writer will be pretty sure to get on well even though he shall now and then transgress any and all of the other bits of good advice that may be offered for his guidance.

A PLEASANT admonition is that to be found in the lines of the poet, William Cullen Bryant: "Go forth under the open sky, and list to Nature's teachings." From the dawn of recorded preachments, men have besought their fellows to keep "near to Nature's heart" and thus avoid the artificiality and the unloveliness that are the result, at times, of getting too far from the fountain sources of things. "So it has ever been to me," writes Richard Jefferies, "by day or night, summer or winter, beneath the trees the heart feels nearer to that depth of life the far sky means. The rest of spirit found only in beauty, ideal and pure, comes there because the distance seems within touch of thought. To the heaven thought can reach lifted by the strong arm of the oak, carried up by the ascent of the flame-shaped fir."

That there are "tongues in trees" for the ear that is attuned to the sweet and subtle voices of nature, none who is fond of her ways will doubt. Under the far-spreading branches of the mighty oaks or the lithesome arms of the elms no one is disposed to question the truth of the poet's assertion: "The groves were God's first temples." It is probable that of all the inanimate creations the trees bear the most intimate and friendly relations with men. It was in the year 1802 that the poet Campbell wrote:

"O leave this barren spot to me!
Spare, woodman, spare the beechen tree!"
In that same year was born George P. Morris, who in 1830 wrote the oft-quoted lines:

"Woodman, spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough!
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now."
The sentiment expressed in these lines is well-nigh universal. Mankind has something like an inherent reverence for a fine, noble tree. "You are fortunate if you love trees," writes Prentice Mulford, "and especially the wild ones growing where the Great Creative Force placed them, and independent of man's care. For all things we call 'wild' or 'natural' are nearer the Infinite Mind than those which have been enslaved, artificialized and hampered by man." Good advice is that which Scott puts into the words of a Highland laird: "Jock, when ye hae mething else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping." And for the use and pleasure of all who come after.

EXPLAINED

The rivers forever run into the sea
Which surely would overflow,
If 'twere not for the sponges, so all must agree,
That soak up the water below.

SECRETARY KNOX IS WELCOMED AT HONDURAN CITY

AMAPALA, Honduras.—In honor of the visit of United States Secretary of State Knox an extensive program of welcome was arranged here today. Secretary Knox arrived Friday on board the armored cruise Mayland from Corinto, Nicaragua.

Mr. Knox came ashore at 1 o'clock and was given a luncheon by the members of the cabinet. Gen. Manuel Bonilla, President of the republic, was unable to attend and sent his regrets. Friday afternoon Secretary Knox entertained the cabinet ministers on board the Maryland.

WASHINGTON.—Senor Pedro Nel Ospina was not recalled by Colombia as minister to the United States as a result of his alleged insult to this country by informing the state department unofficially that a visit by Secretary Knox to Colombia might be "inopportune."

Senor Roberto Macdonald, chargé d'affaires of the Colombian legation, said Friday night that Senor Ospina resigned of his own initiative, and that the state department did not receive a special invitation from Colombia for Mr. Knox to visit there.

As a consequence it is practically certain that Cartegena will be omitted from Secretary Knox's itinerary.

CLOSING EXERCISES ANNOUNCED

Closing exercises of the Evening Trails school at 620 Massachusetts avenue will be held Thursday evening. Charles A. Prosser, deputy commissioner of the state board of education, will speak, and Michael J. Corcoran, Jr., of the Boston school committee will present the certificates to the pupils. W. Stanwood Field, director of the evening and continuation schools will close the term. The school is attended by 75 girls.

HARRIMAN ESTATE TAX \$1,000,000

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Final appraisal of the estate of E. H. Harriman to fix the transfer tax due the state is to be made at Goshen on March 18. From \$700,000 to \$800,000 on the transfer tax has been paid. The estate is the largest ever probated in this state, estimated at about \$100,000,000. The transfer tax will amount to about \$1,000,000.

NORWEGIANS ARE TO SING

Norwegian Singing Society Andvake of Providence will give a concert in Intercultural hall, Dudley street, Roxbury, Sunday evening, under the auspices of the three Norwegian Good Templar lodges in Boston, Dover, Fredensborg and Norge.

CAMBRIDGE GIRL WHO WON MEDAL TO WRITE FICTION



MISS ALTHEA BEMIS

Although Miss Althea Bemis, who was awarded the Longfellow centenary prize medal by the Cambridge Historical Society for her essay on Longfellow's narrative poems is fitting herself to become a school teacher, it is said she has determined to be a writer of fiction. She graduates next June from the Cambridge high school. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Bemis, of 384 Washington street, Cambridge.

She intends to enter the Normal Art school. She is associate editor of the Cambridge High School Review, a member of the French club in the school, and secretary of her class.

LAWRENCE MEN ARRANGE LOAN

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Mayor Scanlon and Treasurer Kelchier were in Boston Friday to complete negotiations to obtain a \$500,000 loan, which the Legislature authorized the city to borrow, outside the debt limit for the payment of its obligations of 1911, including the held-up jobs of last year.

MUSEUM BUYS KRONBERG WORK

"The Lady of Clan Care," a painting by Louis Kronberg, was purchased Friday by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The work is an old-fashioned interior, showing a grandmotherly woman paying a visit to two young girls.

Mr. Kronberg is a Boston artist and has often been represented in shows here. An exhibition of 23 of his paintings is now being held in the Henry Reinfhardt gallery, Chicago.

MISS COATES WINS FELLOWSHIP

Miss Bessie Marion Coates, A. B., of Vassar College, graduate student in Yale University and now studying in Radcliffe in the department of philosophy, has been awarded the Alice Freeman Palmer fellowship of Wellesley College.

LECTURE COMMITTEE NAMED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Edwin C. Miller, Harris M. Dolbear, J. Lowe McMahon, the Rev. Warren S. Perkins, D. D., and Harry M. Wheeler will comprise the committee which will have charge of the Sweetser lecture course for 1912-13.

APPALACHIAN CLUB TRIP BEGUN

Nashawtuc and Annarsnack Hills are the goal of the walking party of members of the Appalachian Mountain Club, which left the North station this afternoon for Concord, Mass.

PRESIDENT OF CHINA BELIEVES IN SINGLE TAX TO GET REVENUE

(By the United Press)
PEKING.—Yuan Shi Kai will take the oath of office as President here at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

The President today announced the appointment of Tang Shao Yi to be the premier and Wu Ting Fang, for years Chinese minister to the United States, to be minister of justice. The land, or single tax theory will be resorted to raise the revenues of government, according to the President. Yuan made it plain today that he believes this method will be the best for the country and that he will probably authorize its imposition as soon as the Cabinet meets for conference.

MANILA.—The second battalion of the fifteenth infantry, numbering about 450 men and 17 officers, sailed today for Tientsin, China, on the transport Warren. They will reinforce the first battalion now on duty there and at Peking.

NEW YORK.—The protected cruiser Cincinnati arrived at Taku, in the mouth of the Pei-Ho, 30 miles from Tientsin, and the transport Abarenda, which left Shanghai on Tuesday with 200 American marines, is expected, says a Peking message to the New York Herald.

The detachment of French troops guarding the city railway stations at Tientsin yesterday stopped 200 Chinese soldiers and disarmed 80 of them. The remainder thereupon loaded their rifles and the situation became critical until a Chinese officer intervened and persuaded the Chinese troops to withdraw.

In the afternoon a large force of Chinese soldiers marching toward Tientsin along the Grand canal was stopped and disarmed by French and Japanese troops.

EVACUATION DAY PARADE TO EXCEL

William S. McNary, chief marshal of Evacuation day parade, which is to be reviewed by President Taft, says that with the warships to be in the harbor at the time, there will be at least 1200 more sailors and marines than in any of the parades of recent years.

Instead of seven companies of the ninth regiment as heretofore, it is probable the ninth regiment, the entire coast artillery corps, M. V. M., and a full provisional regiment, comprising companies from the fifth and eighth regiments, will take part.

LIGHT BOARD IS READY TO REPORT

READING, Mass.—Municipal light commissioners will report on the lighting question at Monday night's town meeting.

The Wakefield commission offers to supply this town with gas at \$1.30 per 1000 feet and spend \$25,000 in making service extensions. The Peoples Gas & Electric Company will discontinue service in a few weeks.

The committee on fire protection facilities will ask for an appropriation of \$5000 for a motor fire truck and other apparatus.

HISTORICAL CLUB TO HOLD MEETING

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Lexington Historical Society will hold a dinner next Tuesday evening in the upper room of the First Parish (Unitarian) church. Alonzo E. Locke, president of the society, will be toastmaster at the dinner.

BEVERLY

Building Inspector John A. Ober has established office hours from 2:30 until 4:30 in the afternoon. Mr. Ober has a desk with the city electrician.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Beverly Cooperative Bank will be held in the banking rooms, Endicott building, Monday evening.

At the meeting of Margaret Corbin chapter, D. A. R., Tuesday evening, Mr. Murray, one of the instructors at the Y. M. C. A., will explain the boy scout movement to the members and their guests.

WALTHAM
Mayor Duane has appointed Mrs. Dorothy Young as clerk to Sealer of Weights and Measures Haggarty, succeeding Miss Caroline Ulett, resigned.

We Give 25¢ Green Trading Stamps

4 Minutes by Tunnel to North Station

Nearest Big Store to South Station

HENRY SIEGEL CO.

Largest and Finest Restaurant in New England.

Popular Prices.

Music 12 to 2

Oriental Rugs At 52 1/2¢ on the Dollar

Consisting of 2410 high grade Persian rugs at almost prices of American machine made rugs. Shipped from the famous London docks off Bishops Gate Street, London, England, arrived on this side within the last three months on which there was \$21,000.00 duty payable.

THE CONSIGNEE ON THIS SIDE WAS UNABLE TO MEET THE DRAFT FOR THE GOODS AND THE DUTY BILL AT THE SAME TIME. THE AMERICAN AGENTS PLACED THE ORIGINAL CONSIGNOR OR PRINCIPAL (AS HE IS CALLED IN ENGLAND) IN COMMUNICATION WITH HENRY SIEGEL CO.'S BUYER, WHICH RESULTED IN A PURCHASE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK AT 52 1/2¢ ON THE DOLLAR.

Now we offer, commencing Monday morning at 8.30, the above at the lowest prices, rug for rug, ever attempted even by ourselves in the city of Boston.

The Following Is a Partial Copy of the Invoice:

112 Muskebad Rugs at 20 Pounds Sterling, each, about \$4.87 to the Pound; each rug will be sold here at, \$100.00 duty paid

140 PERSIAN RUGS, approximate size about 4x6; 12 Pounds 4 Shillings Sterling, approximate price \$60.00. Sale price, duty paid, \$45.00

17 Kirmanshah Rugs sizes 9x12 up to 10x16, \$185.00 to 500.00
3 Kirmanshah Rugs approximate 9x12, \$190.00
3 Kirmanshah Rugs about 4x7, Sale price, \$78.00

MISCELLANEOUS RUGS
Serrapi, 6.7x9.7, \$125.00, \$87.00
Mahal, 12.1x8.4, 127.00, \$87.00
Persian Mahal, 12x8.7, 225.00, \$100.00
Serrapi Ghorevan, 12.10x10, 225.00, \$167.00
Ghorevan, 12.5x10.2, 275.00, \$167.00
Imperial Kirmanshah, 11.11x9.4, 394.00, \$295.00

MISCELLANEOUS RUGS
Kirmanshah, 8.9x12.2, \$345.00, \$257.00
Kirmanshah, 11.9x9.6, 325.00, \$250.00
Royal Meshed, 12.7x9.8, 295.00, \$195.00
Tabriz Rug, 11.5x7.9, 235.00, \$167.00
Chinese Rug, 11.9x9, 160.00, \$87.00
Turkish Mirzapore, 6x6.2, 50.00, \$25.00

12 BALES OF EAST INDIA OR CALCUTTA DRUGGETS. There are different grades of this kind of rug. But these are absolutely the best quality. They are noted for their artistic effect. Some have plain backgrounds and Grecian borders, others with India designs.

Size 9 x 12, \$31.75 | Size 8 x 10, \$25.75 | Size 6 x 9, \$16.85 | Size 4 x 7, \$8.50 | Size 3 x 6, \$5.50

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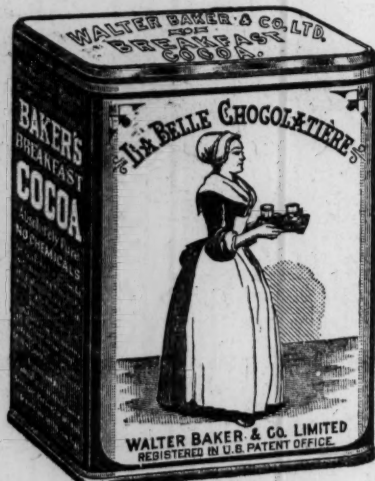
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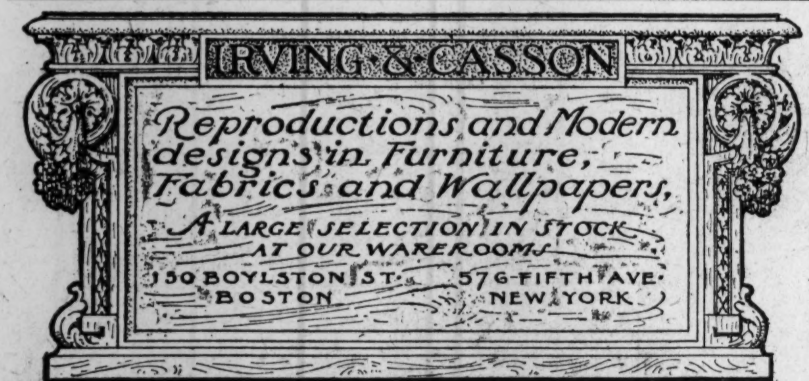
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CRUMBING BREAD

An easy way to crumb bread is to put it into a muslin bag—an empty salt sack, for instance—and then, unless it is too hard and dry, it can be squeezed between the fingers and quickly crumbled without any waste, says the Washington Herald. If dry, pound with a wooden mallet.

ARMHOLE FINISH

An excellent way to finish armholes in a fine lingerie waist, says the Indianapolis News, is to sew the sleeves in by machine; then buttonhole around the edges with either a coarse thread or soft floss.

HOME HELPS

One of the new kettles for deep fat frying looks like an extra deep spider. From the handle projects an upright which holds the frying basket suspended when not in use.

Those who have used one of the long-handled coal shovels in the kitchen coal hod, will never want to return to the conventional short-handled one.

If one has not access to a stove, she will find one of the alcohol irons of great help. By means of this it is possible to keep skirts pressed and jabots free from wrinkles.—Newark News.

SEPARATE BLOUSE IN STYLE

Long sleeves one of its features

THIS season, with the renewed vogue of the belt, the outlook for the separate blouse is better than usual. With the high waisted costume skirt only one type of blouse has been really feasible.

Girls could wear fingerie blouses, cream net blouses, etc., with their dark skirts, but the average woman's figure demanded a blouse matching the high waisted skirt in color. A blouse en suite has been for her not only fashionable but also necessary, unless she wished to look lamentably truncated. With the fall of the waist-line and the return of the belt and girdle a less firmly drawn limitation in the matter of the blouse is likely to prevail, according to the New York Sun. The blouse matching the costume may still be smart, but it will not be absolutely imperative. Women are not going back to the days of the separate silk waist available for all purposes, but the separate blouse that does not match the skirt will be less obnoxious upon the ordinary figure than it has been.

The chiffon blouse has become a perennial (and in its various phases is an admirable) solution of the problem which presents itself when one tries to make a blouse match a wool costume yet be cool enough for comfort, becoming and slightly dressy. Its admirable qualities will keep it in evidence again this season, and one finds it in all degrees of elaboration, from theater blouse, in which laces, embroideries, etc., play an important part, to the street and traveling blouses, in which the dark veiling chiffon rises quite to the base of the throat and exposes no more than a be-

coming collar and sleeve finish of the cream lace or net which it veils.

There is so far nothing radically new in these chiffon blouses, but there are some attractive new blouse models in crepe, taffeta and other silks, in nets and laces and in lingerie effects.

One of the distinctive details of the smartest French blouses in silk is the long sleeve, and women who want a blouse for hard wear with a tailored street or traveling costume will find that some of these blouses fill a long felt want, provided they find the blouses at all. Oddly enough the domestic designers have not seemed to recognize the appeal in the long sleeved blouse that is chic as well as possible.

For hot weather wear a three quarter sleeve is undeniably more comfortable than a long sleeve, but even three quarter sleeves have been comparatively rare, the sleeves of most of the models being of elbow length.

Then there is the simple, closely fitted long sleeve which shows a little wristlet cuff of lingerie or lace coming out from under the silk sleeve and a little more snugly fitted than the latter. A long sleeve slightly full at the arm, a cropped shoulder armhole seam and running into a tightly fitted diagonal cuff which reaches almost to the elbow or the inner arm, but to only half that depth on the outer side, is used on some of the French crepe blouses, and a tight, long sleeve buttoning almost to the elbow on the outer side of the arm and with a full running along the opening is popular.

Some good models in a combination of crepe and chiffon have the shoulder and upper sleeve of crepe, a long, close cuff of crepe and a full section between of chiffon.

WOMEN TO SHOW THEIR WORK

Grand industrial exhibition in New York this month

WHEN Mrs. Nelson Herick Henry, directress of the first women's industrial exhibition held in America, which will be opened on March 14 in the Grand Central palace, New York, announced that the occasion would be a "tremendous ocular demonstration of the opportunities and occupations now open to women," she did not overstate the aims of the projectors of the enterprise, says the Sun. The exhibition will last 10 days and be managed exclusively by women.

To be sure, a good deal of floor space has been rented to men, who will install exhibits interesting to women, but these exhibits will be displayed by women. The male part of the population is expected to spend the money for admission tickets; but that is as far as mere man is identified with the affair. There is not a man on the official committee or on the advisory board in spite of the fact that the enterprise represents a very large outlay of money.

In some respects the exhibition will be the most remarkable ever held in New York and it may surpass in interest the pioneer woman's industrial exhibition held in Olympia hall, London, two years ago. The unusual avenues of work now open to women in America as well as the most improved and approved methods connected with the more commonplace occupations will be illustrated as never before.

Said Mrs. Henry, who devised the plan for the New York exhibition: "It was realized that to make it a complete success representative women from many circles must join forces and work. This has been done. The advisory board has been divided into relays of 10, each relay to serve without fail one day at least, so that there will be no day when the show will not be well looked after; and of course it is probable that at least twice ten or even more will be present at the same time. Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, president of the exhibition, has shown her executive ability in other enterprises.

"The first woman's industrial exhibition in America purposes to illustrate the many ways in which women may earn a living, to illustrate by comparative conditions the old and the new methods invented to facilitate household work and home making. The subjects of the exhibition range from bread making, laundry work, sleeping rooms, the converted bungalow and the abandoned

farm down to corsets and shoes of the latest style and degree of comfort.

"Probably the Knickerbocker arcade, patterned after the Burlington arcade in the London exhibition, will be one of the most attractive sections to the average woman. It will be full of unusual things. Here will be illuminated hand-made jewelry, leather work and other crafts taken up of late by women; it will include a hat shop and shops replete with novelties for the toilet, the desk, the auto, the house, for the decoration of the person and the home. In short the arcade is intended to represent a temple of fashion in conjunction with which there will be a history of dress ranging from the 1830 period up till now, illustrated by living models.

"There are perhaps 10,000 women members of the associations famed as beneficiaries, most of whom will give a helping hand to make the exhibition a success."

The prediction is that organdies will be favorites in the summer dress goods. They are already being shown in exquisite patterns.

The silk tailor-made is to be more than ever worn, and is shown in more variety of material than heretofore. Tailor-made now mean dresses quite as much

SHEER YOKES

Dainty sheer yokes with high collars of white net can be bought for 25 cents. These are to be very fashionable, and with the addition of a few hooks and eyes and collar supports the ready-made ones are really better than the home-dressmaker can turn out.—Baltimore Sun.

PRESSING SKIRTS

In pressing skirts or any wool garments, wet brown wrapping paper, place it over the plait or crease to be pressed and apply the hot iron, says the New Idea Woman's Magazine. Dip the paper in water as fast as it becomes dry. The crease is laid much more firmly than when a piece of cotton is used.

STYLISH SPRING COSTUMES

New York shows great variety of modes



(Courtesy of McCall Pattern Co., New York)

New season dress designs, the vogue for buttons being evident in their prominence

IT'S simply bewildering," said the girl from St. Louis, "everything seems to be the style here in New York. How is one to choose?"

Styles certainly are varied enough to confuse almost any woman, writes Fannie Field. One importer brings in hats almost all of rough, adolescent straws and silks and a neighboring shop of even greater prestige shows all flat straws, Milans, tagal, hemp, hair, Leghorns and one-toned silks made up with dull flat straw facings. In one stock the greatest use is made of malines both for whole hats and elaborate trimmings, and in another this material is notably absent.

For the woman whose wants are apt to exceed her resources this variety is most comforting, for it enables her to bring a last year's hat up to date by adding such of this year's touches as are adapted to its material. The best and most expensive hats are simple in outline and more simply trimmed. At a Fifth avenue shop a new spring "sailor" was built of black moiré silk with a facing of black straw, and had only an upstanding silk pompon at the side. The crown was low and round, the brim rolled all around, and had slight depressions at either side as if the material had been cut out. The hat with silk upper and straw facings will be in excellent vogue for general wear and almost any becoming shape may be selected. An all-white taffeta turban with big white wings is reckoned especially chic and girlish.

The silk tailor-made is to be more than ever worn, and is shown in more variety of material than heretofore. Tailor-made now mean dresses quite as much

as two or three-piece suits. For the right sort of figure, the street frock is much prettier than the suit, but if one has doubts as to suitability, or becomingness it is better to choose the suit, for a coat helps wonderfully to conceal a too stout or angular figure. Taffetas in plain and changeable colorings, failles and serges and a variety of rough silks, including the new "towelings," are all employed for tailor-made attire. The towelings bear some slight resemblance to the material used for Turkish bath towels, hence the name.

STENCILING FOR A BEGINNER

Art not difficult and not expensive

THERE is no method of decoration which should appeal to the practical housewife like stenciling, for it is an inexpensive and easy way of making pillows, scarfs and many other things attractive and artistic.

When the question is asked, "Why do you not stencil?" the answer is, usually, that it looks too difficult, or that it has been tried without success. Stenciling is really a very simple process; and where the beginner encounters difficulties the cause is generally not in the actual stencil work itself, but in the mixing of the color, or in the failure to choose a suitable material for the first attempts.

The beginner should try some simple piece, such as a pillow-top or table-runner, making it of a non-washable material. Burlap, monk's cloth, crash or homespun are among the best to use for this purpose. Simple designs carried out in one color will do to begin with, says Suburban Life.

For the things we do, since they will not wash, we can use either oil-paint or the dye that comes in tubes. The former may be thinned with turpentine or gasoline to the right consistency, which will be about like cream. The dye is mixed with a little water in which gum arabic has been dissolved. Just how much to use will depend upon the quantity of water, but you must not have enough to make the fabric stiff. This gum arabic is used to keep the dye from spreading and, for the same reason, one should add a few drops of clear varnish to the oil-paint. And right here let me impress the fact that plenty of color should be mixed, for it is sometimes a difficult thing to "match," should more be needed. Mix the paint in old cups, and have a separate brush for each color.

One does not need an elaborate outfit to stencil; a tube or tin of white, and one each of red, blue and yellow, being all that is necessary for the most extensive work. With these any color can be made. Ordinary house paint makes a very successful medium, and is quite inexpensive; the half-pint tins will supply your needs indefinitely. Pour off all the oil on top and thin with turpentine.

MODES IN BRIEF

Fabric covered buttons are decidedly vogue.

Floral bows continue good among dainty neck fixings.

Pongees are by no means as popular as they were.

For automobile coats, rough are particularly desirable.

Parasols with handles, tips and of crystal are shown.

Blue and tan have the lead among early spring tailored suits.

The short coat of lace has returned the bidding of fashion.—Washington Herald.

NEW BRAIDS

Black braids will be used extensively this spring for trimming. Many of are lacy in effect. Some of the are, seemingly, entirely of open while others have a narrow strip of work between two flat rows of braid.

In the tinsel braids there are not those of gilt and silver, but other tinsel ones in combination with black colors, says the New York Press. Fringed braids are a novelty this season, and while not so practical as others are decidedly modish.

NOVEL KERCHIEF

The all-white handkerchief is, of course, always with us, says a change, yet every now and then some pretty and novel fashion of delicate colors on the sheer white white embroidery on a mouche, palest blue, pink or lavender. The prettiest of these handkerchiefs the color touch has delicately tinted turtles applied in the corners with fine hemming stitch or the times most even of feather stitching.

NEW MATERIAL

Woolens are being brought out in beauty and variety of design almost as handsome as the silks, says the Hartford Times. One of the prettiest examples of the new woolens is a black diagonal with cord in blue, tan or purple. The full range of colors in the regular cord in flat plain colors which have almost first place in the new for spring.

PLAIN GUEST BOOK

An attractive guest book is a conventional one which comes with special portions of each line the time of arrival and departure and remarks, but simply a book bound in flexible leather, the word "Guests" marking the cover, leaves it discretionary with the host to write what he or she may wish.

WORTH KNOWING

If griddle cakes are to form the breakfast, put the griddle at the oven of the stove. This will expedite the heating in the morning oven is an excellent place, too, the radiators of the fireless cook.

Cook dried fruits in the oven on top of the stove. Then, then danger of their burning, their shape better, and if cooking using the oven for roasting no extra is required—a decided saving with cooks with gas.

The most stubborn machine oil may be removed if it is covered with lard, and then, after several washings with soap and water.

A few marshmallows cut into cubes and with a few chopped whipped into the lemon jelly just it sets quite changes the character of the dessert.—Philadelphia Times.

PURITY AND FINE QUALITY ARE NOT ALWAYS THE SAME.

PURE cider may be made from green sour apples. A cheap South American coffee is PURE coffee. So there are many PURE vanilla extracts made from mouldy beans, cuts, seconds, etc. We guarantee the absolute purity of

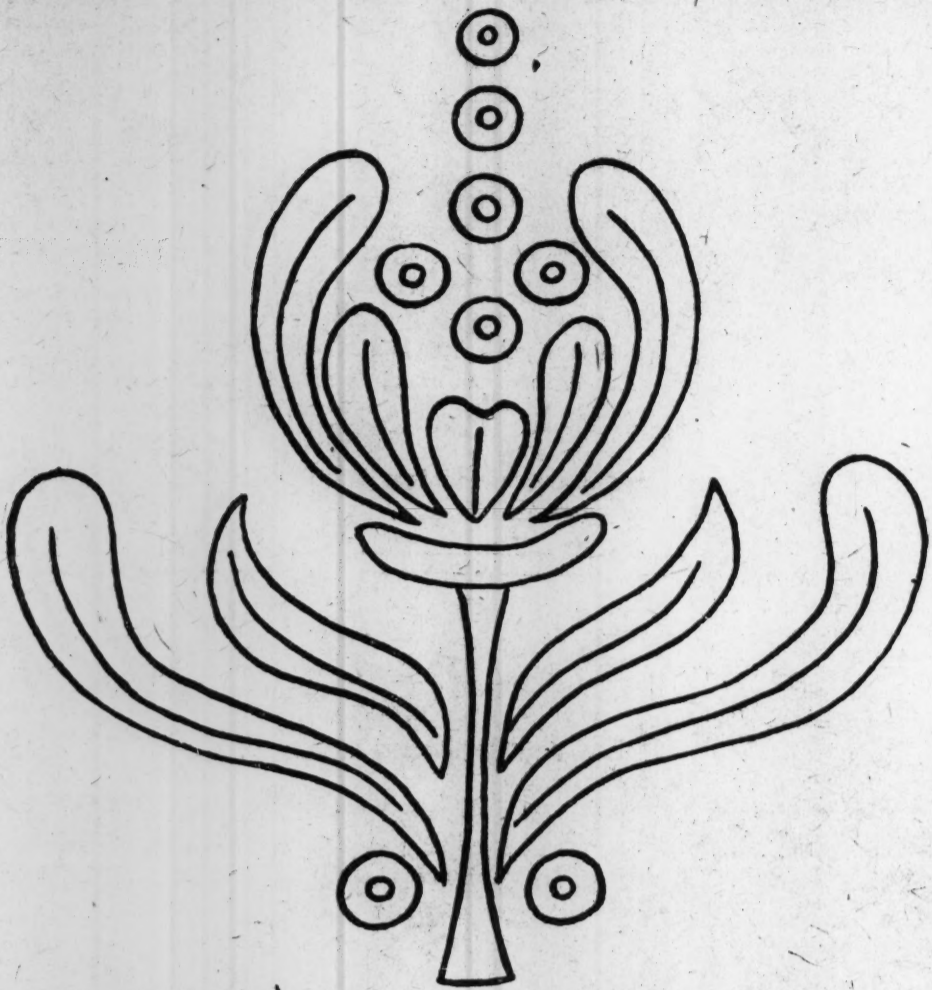
Burnett's Vanilla

and you may judge its quality by the delicious flavor it gives your desserts.

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY,
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THE HOUSEHOLD

EMBROIDERY FOR TOWEL END OR BUREAU SCARF



Motif to be done in white or colors in Wallachian stitch

TRIED RECIPES

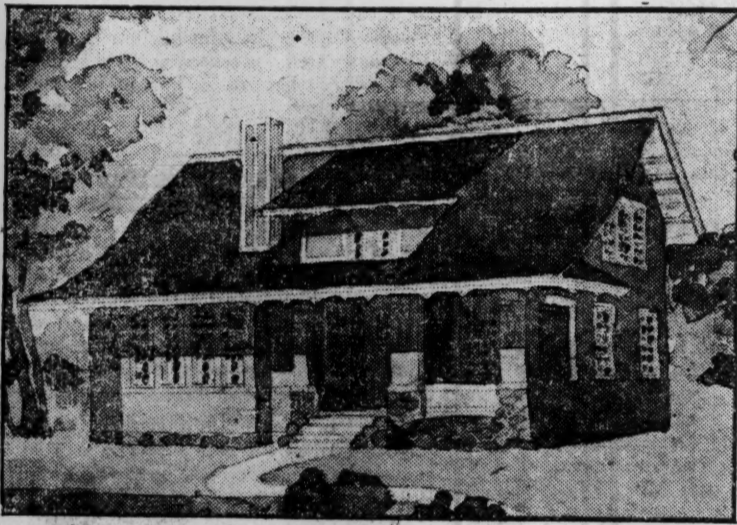
MINCED PHEASANT ON TOAST
TAKE the remains of a cold cooked pheasant, free from skin and bone, and mince it finely. Mix it with some brown or white sauce, or with a little stock and cream, add salt and pepper and a little minced bacon. Make hot and spread on buttered toast. Scatter with browned crumbs and serve very hot. If the supply of pheasant falls short, add a little chicken or plain boiled rice.

SAUCE BERNAISE TOMATE
Put three finely chopped shallots, six crushed peppercorns, one sprig of thyme, with half a gill of tarragon vinegar in a pan. Cover and boil until well reduced, remove the thyme, add one tablespoonful of white sauce and the same of tomato puree. Whisk in the yolks of four eggs, and do not let the sauce boil or it will curdle. Then remove from the fire and work in by slow degrees four ounces of butter. Strain and add a few drops of lemon juice. Serve hot with boiled turbot.

MEDALLIONS OF CHICKEN
Keep back part of the chicken mixture and place a layer of it in a dish. Cut into rounds and coat with the white sauce already mentioned, and decorate each with a star of beetroot. Lay each in a little round white paper case on a bed of chopped aspic jelly.

MAYONNAISE OF TURBOT
Remove the skin and bones from the remains of a cold cooked turbot, and flake the fish. Have ready washed and picked cress and corn salad, and mayonnaise sauce enriched with a little whipped cream. Put a tablespoonful of mayonnaise in a silver dish. Season the cress and corn with oil, pepper and salt, and a very little vinegar. Arrange fish and salad into a dome shape, pressing it down firmly. Cover with the thick mayonnaise. Decorate the center with rings cut out of beetroot and the edge of the dish with halves of hard boiled eggs, the yolks of which have been worked up with butter, pepper and anchovy, and refilled. If neatly arranged, this makes a most effective dish. It should if possible be arranged in a round silver dish just large enough to take it neatly.—Victoria Colonist.

GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES



Low, spreading bungalow, with six rooms in the first story and two in the second

THIS is a commodious, low-spreading bungalow, 37 feet wide by 44 feet deep, having six rooms on one floor and a large piazza.

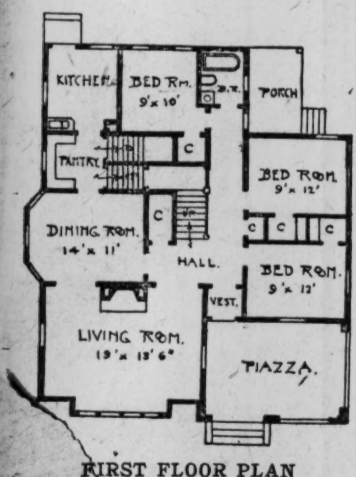
A house of this description makes quite an ideal home, and is estimated to build, under favorable conditions, for \$3200. The housewife likes it because it is all on one floor and easy to care for; this plan, however, has two chambers on the second floor.

The entrance is at one side through a broad, liberal piazza, with a vestibule and opening into the hall, off from which all rooms are reached directly except the kitchen. On the left and front is the living room, which is 14 feet by 19 feet, with a wide central chimney and fireplace. The dining room opens in connection with this room. Between the

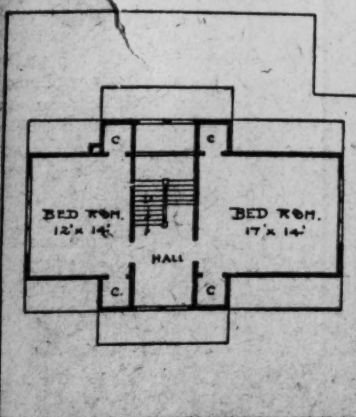
dining room and kitchen is a spacious pantry. The main stairs are reached from a small section of stairs leading up from the kitchen, which adds much to the convenience of the plan.

The three bedrooms on the first floor are medium size, and all open directly off from the hall. Each room is provided with a good clothes closet. The two second story chambers are full in height, well lighted with gable windows, and each has a large clothes closet. The second floor is lighted with dormer windows, front and rear.

It is designed to build this house with wide drop siding or shingles on the outside and stained. The interior finish throughout of Washington fir finished with mission stain, the floors of oak. The house is plastered and back plastered and built in first-class manner, with good basement under entire house, laundry, heating room, etc.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

LINEN BAGS

Bags of white or tan linen, which are to be worn with lingerie dresses, have one side embroidered with a monogram, or with a conventional floral design, says Today's Magazine. They are lined with pink, pale blue or any favorite light color. The lining is made separately and is merely tacked in so that it can be easily removed when the bag has to be laundered.

HOOKS THAT FOLD

There are brass bird cage hooks that fold up, so that they may be packed in small compass, says the Newark News. Cattlefish now comes provided with a metal device so it may be fastened easily to the wires of the cage. A device to prevent the scattering of the seed is the small metal cover to the food dishes or seed cups.

DON'T RUB LACE

Lace should never be rubbed, says Suburban Life. Put your curtains into cold water over night. Then put them into clean cold water with borax. Bring slowly to a boil, and boil 15 or 20 minutes. Rinse thoroughly in several waters, and into the final water put five cents' worth of gum arabic. They will have the stiffness of new curtains.

PREPARING THE GARDEN SOIL

First work is to clear up all rubbish

IT is almost time to start gardening out of doors. As soon as the frost is out of the ground and the earth has become dry enough not to be muddy, all the rubbish and accumulations of winter, such as leaves, sticks, etc., should be raked to an out-of-the-way corner of the garden and piled with alternate layers of manure, sods and anything that by its decay will make a compost of rich earth. This may be used as potting soil for house plants and the greenhouse next autumn.

After the rubbish has been removed, applications of various materials should be made to the soil. If the earth contains much clay and is very heavy, sand, sifted cinders, muck and leaf mold, if obtainable, should be applied liberally to the surface for plowing under.

If the soil has become sour through neglect or through improper management applications of air-slaked lime and wood ashes may be made. Both of these materials tend to break up lumps of clay and thus are also useful to apply on heavy soils as well as soils that are sour. One of the best indications that soils are sour is the presence of weeds known as sorrel. If there is much wild carrot and oxeye daisies wild ashes should also be given. Neither of these weeds do well in soil that has been properly manured.

If the soils are very light or sandy clay may be added or preferably heavy loam, if either can be secured. The loam is more easily handled than the clay, unless this is in the form of dust. A good way to get it in this form is to collect it from a road where wagons have pulverized it more or less. Leaf mold and muck are also useful to add to

light and sandy soils, because of their ability to retain moisture.

Every soil in which garden crops are to be grown should be well drained, because such soils are warmer and therefore earlier in producing crops than wet ones. They not only dry out more quickly in the spring and after a rain, but, paradoxical as it may seem, are more retentive of moisture during the summer, especially when the surface is kept loose and open by weekly cultivations and cultivations also after every rain that forms a crust.

In order to have good crops it is essential that the soil be well supplied with plant food. Unquestionably the best fertilizer to apply is stable manure. If partly decayed, so much the better for spring application. Preferably the manure should have been applied fresh in the fall or at any convenient time during the winter. Good results in amateur gardening can be secured with half a ton to each 1000 square feet. After the application of manure the soil should be plowed as deeply as convenient without bringing up the subsoil, which is not as good for growing plants as the surface soil. If the soil is only five or six inches deep it will be well to plow only about an inch deeper so as to turn up a thin layer of the subsoil, which during cultural operations may become mixed with the surface soil. If this method is practised the thin layer of subsoil will not only do no damage to the crops, but will actually deepen the soil. On thin soils, therefore, this practice should be pursued year after year in conjunction with liberal manuring. Where possible the garden should be plowed a foot deep. If it is not con-

The Emerson PIANO

When you consider that the Emerson Piano has stood the test of over sixty years; that it is more popular today than ever before, there can be but one logical conclusion—that in tone, in touch, in structural richness and in durability it must have given that satisfaction which alone comes from the unusual.

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of distinctive style. Adjusted in a second. Yet requires no rearranging. However rare your tint of hair, my personal supervision of orders guarantees the perfect matching.

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Enchanté

SALT AS CLEANER

Salt if made quite damp, but not wet, will clean any light woolen gown beautifully, says the Washington Herald. Rub it on well with the hand or a small brush; and then remove at once by rubbing with something a little rough, like a piece of Turkish towel. It has been known to remove paint, when the salt has been allowed to dry thoroughly, and has been rubbed off briskly with a stiff brush. This process never leaves a mark or stain.

AUTO-NESTING CUPS

For the convenience of traveler and picnicker is a set of auto-nesting cups of aluminum which cost one dollar, says the Ladies Home Journal. The four cups fit one into another and the largest has a screw top which keeps them all in position. They are very light and take up little space, the folder cup and top being only three inches and a half high.

FRIED EGGPLANT

Delicious eggplant is prepared by cutting the raw vegetable up after the manner of white potatoes that are to be fried, says the Minneapolis Tribune. These are then fried in boiling beef fat, sprinkled with salt and sent to the table piping hot.

venient to plow or if the area is small, the spade will do good work provided the blade is thrust almost vertically downward to its full depth and the clods are broken as each spadeful is turned up.

Following the plow should come the harrow to break up the furrow slices. The shorter the time between the use of the plow and that of the harrow, the better. It is an advantage to plow four hours or less and then run the harrow over the ground. Subsequent to harrowing the land may be allowed to lie idle for four to eight days and then harrowed again or it may be scarified with a weeder to make the surface still finer. In small areas the steel rake will answer the same purposes as the scarifier or weeder.

This general preparation of the soil will answer for all garden crops. Where only the hardiest of plants, such as set onions, radishes, beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips and seed onions are to be planted, the whole of the ground may be sown at once. It usually happens, however, that the gardener wishes to have not only a succession of these hardy crops, but also desires to plant more tender species later in the season; that is, when the weather has become settled enough. Such being the case it is advisable to allow the land reserved for these crops to remain unplowed only a short time.

It is better as a rule to plow the whole area at once than to make several plowings. The whole area may be given weekly harrowings or scarifyings so as to get rid of the weed seedlings that appear. Not only will these scarifyings kill the weeds but they will also keep the soil in fine condition and prevent undue loss of moisture from evaporation. At any suitable time the later crops may be put in.

TO KEEP DUST OUT

When there are no sills under the doors dust will find a way to enter the closet and settle upon one's "best clothes." To prevent this, get weatherstripping with a felt edge (not rubber) and fasten it to the bottom of the door on the inside. The felt should just touch the floor.—New York Press.

FURNITURE POLISH

Mahogany and other hard wood can be kept in good order if it is wiped off with a chamois skin wrung from cold water and immediately polished with a dry chamois. This preserves the finish.—New Idea Woman's Magazine.

SILENCERS

Place silencers of Turkish toweling under the children's plates at the table, says an exchange. They are also useful in protecting the smooth surface of the buffet and sewing table.

BOIL THE CHIMNEY

To toughen your lamp chimneys and glassware, lay them in a pan of cold water and add a handful of table salt. Boil, and then let them cool slowly.—New Idea Woman's Magazine.

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Know it because each season our sales increase by the million pairs, due entirely to their splendid value.

We have directly traced the sale of dozens of pairs to the proper fitting of one pair. Go into any community and you will find that many well-dressed women are wearing Warner's Corsets.

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We stand back of the merchant who sells you a Warner's Corset. We guarantee them.

Sold Everywhere—\$1.00 to \$5.00

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED

FOR BRIDESMAIDS

The bridesmaids' gowns for an early spring wedding are made of soft silk net, having the short-waisted bodices draped in surplice fashion into a narrow girdle of blue satin, says the New York Press. The skirts are slightly full at the waist line, and fall in graceful folds to the knee, where there begins a series of seven narrow flounces edged with lace. The effect is quite narrow and straight, but the flounces give a delightful grace and finish to the lower portion of the skirt. Over the shoulders is draped a fichu of net bordered with three narrow frills of net with lace edges. The fichu is caught in the center of the bodice at the high waist; line with a large pink satin rose, making an effect altogether charming.

SILK NET GLOVES

The demand for the diaphanous in dress has brought out a new glove made of silk net. This is heavily incrustated up the back in crystal beads, with here and there a rhinestone introduced in the design.—Indianapolis News.

Minneapolis Art Society Places Sculptures

WORKING MODELS OF STATUES FOR MINNEAPOLIS ART SOCIETY

Daniel Chester French Presents Detail of Field Memorial and Oglethorpe Figure

HEROIC IN SIZE

MINNEAPOLIS — Negotiations have been under way to place the two composition statues recently presented the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts by Daniel Chester French of New York, the eminent American sculptor, in the rotunda of the city hall, for the reason that as they are of heroic size, the society at present has no suitable place for them.

These splendid pieces were the sculptor's working models, one for a detail of the Marshall Field memorial in Chicago, called "Memory," and the other for the statue of Gen. James Oglethorpe, the founder of the colony of Georgia, which was erected in Cherokee square, Savannah, in 1910. This statue is pronounced one of the best of Mr. French's works. The models, from which the bronze statues had been cast, were on view until Feb. 17, last, at the architectural league's exhibition in New York city, attracting much attention.

The detail from the Field memorial, which represents a woman seated and deep in thought, is seven feet in height and strikingly beautiful in its simplicity of line as well as in the strength of the composition. The figure is exquisitely modeled, the drapery being handled with so light a touch as to make it intensely realistic while lacking in useless detail. In the Oglethorpe statue, which stands nine feet high, may be seen a work the opposite in nature from the one just described, in that it represents martial action and not repose. The English general and philanthropist who took the initial steps that resulted in the up-building of a flourishing state is shown arrayed in armor and with sword in hand, the numerous details being handled with consummate skill.

SUNDAY DOCENT SERVICES

On Sunday at 2:30 p. m. Dr. George W. Tupper will give an illustrated lecture on Poland and Lithuania in the lecture hall of the Museum of Fine Arts. Albert H. Munsell will speak on impressionism in the third modern gallery at 2:15 p. m.



La Vida Corsets



La Vida Corsets give the figure an extremely smart appearance; the long, graceful, statuesque lines lending style and grace to the carriage.

La Vida Corsets are made from exquisite batiste, coutil, and broche; the Exceon boning will not rust, is resilient and durable, assuring retention of shape, and a perfection of fit, equaled only by the most costly made-to-measure stays.

Price, \$4.00 up At All Dealers



Replica of detail from Marshall Field memorial at Chicago, which was designed by Daniel Chester French

ART IN AMERICA

Edwin Howland Blasfield will deliver an illustrated lecture Monday evening, March 25, at the First Baptist church in Minneapolis, under the auspices of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts and the Woman's Club.

The art department of the Dallas Woman's Forum is completing arrangements for the first annual exhibit of Texas artists in Dallas about the middle of April. It is planned to foster and encourage artistic tastes in Dallas by showing to the people of the state what Texas artists already are doing. Substantial prizes will be offered to those whose work is adjudged the best. In addition to the club prizes individuals and business concerns will offer special prizes.

An exhibit will be held by the Spokane Art League, probably about March 20 and it is hoped to make the event the most notable one ever conducted by the organization. This is the first exhibit it has held in three years.

In New York is a real American artist destined to make his mark, says the New York Herald. He is Vincent V. Natalish, son of an Apache chief. Although only nine years old he has begun to paint in oils, and so well, that artists are noticing his work and asserting that there is no question that he has artistic impulses. He has already painted a landscape, good and large, and he is even carrying his interest in the cause of art into the realm of sculpture.

David Erickson is showing an unusual collection of pictures in his studio in the Handicraft Guild in Minneapolis. A French critic once said that "of the pupils of the great and sensitive master, Whistler, Mr. Erickson's work best embodies his ideas."

Fifty paintings by C. Harry Allis, landscape artist, were placed on exhibition recently at the public library at Long beach, near Los Angeles, Cal., and have attracted much favorable comment. Mr. Allis returned from Paris in January. For the last eight years he has been at Etaples and Grez, and his work shows many charming scenes in France.

"Orpheus Charming the Animals," a masterpiece by Leandro de Ponte Bassano, the Italian painter, will be placed on exhibition in the library of the Alexandria hotel at Los Angeles this afternoon.

A collection of 150 photographs of scenes in the "Sir Walter Scott Country," the work of Charles Olcott of Boston, was exhibited last week at the Case library in Cleveland.

A class in illustrating has been formed at the Minneapolis school of fine arts. The course is open to all students of the art school and will be in charge of Theodore J. Keane, assisted by Clarence Conough and Ernest Kullberg.

ANOTHER REMBRANDT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—How many more great pictures still remain to be discovered is an unknown quantity, for yet another Rembrandt has been brought to light lately at Maidenhead, near London. Its history has been traced, and a very well known authority declares it to be a genuine Rembrandt and one of very high quality. It is entitled "The Rat Killer"; it has been restored, measures 39 inches by 45 inches and is now in the possession of a Mr. Boulting, who has refused £4000 for it.



Model of Oglethorpe statue presented art society

The Minnesota State Art Society has just issued its annual invitation to artists, sculptors, craftsmen and designers throughout the state to contribute work for the annual exhibition of art next spring at St. Paul, Stillwater, Anoka and Duluth. The exhibition is to open at the St. Paul auditorium April 29 and will continue for six weeks, including displays at other cities. Plans are being made to make this exhibit the most comprehensive of its kind held in the state.

SYLVESTER PANELS ADORN WALL OF NEW DECATUR HIGH SCHOOL

Paintings "As the Sowing, the Reaping," Bought by Classes of 1909 and 1911 for Purpose

GIFT NOTABLE ONE

DECATUR, Ill.—With the unveiling this year of the Frederick Oakes Sylvester panels, the new Decatur high school formally acquired distinction as a home for art as well as an institution of learning. The school was dedicated only last November and Mr. Sylvester's paintings, "As the Sowing, the Reaping," were purchased, it is set forth on the brass tablet affixed to the frame, "by the classes of 1909 and 1911, assisted by Mrs. R. R. Montgomery and others, the board of education and Junior Art League cooperating in their installation."

Mr. Sylvester, the artist, was the guest of honor at the unveiling ceremony in January. Edward G. Powers, president of the Municipal Art League, introduced him by saying, "DeSoto discovered the Mississippi, LaSalle explored it, but it has remained for Mr. Sylvester with his brush and pencil to reveal it to us."

The unveiling program was simple. The high school girls glee club sang a song, then Supt. H. B. Wilson introduced Daniel Green of the class of 1909,

DECLARE MINNEAPOLIS ART MUSEUM WILL BE THE FINEST

Completed Structure as Planned Will Lead All Others, According to Eastern Architects

MINNEAPOLIS—That the completed Minneapolis Art Museum will be the finest in the world architecturally and in point of practical equipment is the statement made by John R. Van Derlip, who, with E. J. Carpenter, vice-president of the art society, and Harington Beard, member of the building committee, has returned from a conference in New York with the architects who designed the building. Mr. Van Derlip says that eastern architects who have studied the plans agree that the completed structure will be superior to any art museum in Europe or America.

Ground for the museum will be broken some time in June, according to present plans, as the architects advised that excavation be begun before the award of the contract which will take place about July 1. Final inspection of plans will be made in Minneapolis March 15, at which time William Symmes Richardson, chief architect of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, will meet the members of the building committee.

Following the recent consultation in Minneapolis the plans have been greatly changed. The large quadriga, which was a chief ornament in the first plan, has been replaced with a gabled portico, which will dominate the entire structure. The central unit, which will be begun this summer, will be 305 feet long and will have a depth of 85 feet. The art school will be completed by winter for its occupancy. Concrete flooring will make a roof of sufficient density to per-

mit of the building's use in its uncompleted state.

"The art museum plans have profited greatly in balance of design since the first exhibition of the drawings some months ago," said Mr. Van Derlip. "The large central portico will be supported by six great Corinthian columns and the smaller right and left porticoes will be supported by Ionic columns. The pilasters will be Doric. The facade of the Stevens-avenue side of the projected orchestra hall will be one of the finest architectural features in the country."

SUPPORT THEORY "GIOCONDA" NEVER LEFT THE LOUVRE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A new solution to the mystery connected with the disappearance of the "Gioconda" has been brought before the British public by a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. It is now being said in the art circles of Paris that the famous picture was never stolen—in fact, that it never left the Louvre. When the loss was first discovered it will be remembered that much was written and said about the careless way in which the great pictures of the Louvre were left unguarded in the course of their transmission to and from the photographic quarters. Other complaints of neglect and bad usage have also been reported from time to time, and it is now rumored that Leonardo's masterpiece met with an accident in the photographic room, where it was irreparably damaged, if not totally destroyed. This, it is averred, would account for the fact that the frame had been found intact. No evidence can be produced, and yet the explanation has been accepted in certain quarters.

PAINTINGS JUST SOLD BY ARTIST CHASE A SPLENDID COLLECTION

Variety and Quality Both Exemplified in Works Whose Choice Spells Rare Discrimination

CARLSEN EXHIBIT

By R. W. MACBETH
THE Collection of a Connoisseur," as the American Art Association characterized the private collection of William Merritt Chase, was sold at auction on Thursday and Friday evenings after an exhibition lasting throughout the earlier part of the week.

These 160 canvases, collected at various times during Mr. Chase's long experience, made up a collection that for artistic interest has seldom been surpassed. Mr. Chase has always been accustomed to buy whatever and whenever he likes, and the result, in the case of one of his trained tastes, must of necessity reflect the connoisseur's personality to a very great extent. Still life has always been a favorite theme of his, and in this collection were to be found several beautiful pieces by Vollon, by Carlsen, and by Mettling; but his attention was by no means confined to such subjects, and marines, landscapes and figures found, apparently, about equal favor with him.

A little group of Boudins, of great variety of subject and method, three fine examples of Gaston La Touche, six of Monticelli, four of Mauve, no less

than 11 canvases by Vollon, including an early portrait of Rosa Bonheur, and a group of seven examples of Alfred Stevens, some typical of him at his best, some in a totally unknown vein, show in some measure the variety of his choice. "In Serious Mood," by J. Frank Currier, "The Toilet" by Robert Blum, a head by Isabe, a fine study and a "Cattle Grazing" by Van Marcke, "A Venetian Canal" by Twachtman, and "The Cello Player," to mention but a few of a great many, were particularly interesting.

Many of the best known men were represented by canvases totally at variance with the kind by which they are known today. This was one of the striking incidents of the collection, and, indeed, added much to its interest, particularly in the case of the groups of Bonlin and Stevens. Almost all of the canvases are small; quality, not quantity, was evidently the collector's standard. It seems strange that he should have felt it possible to part with a collection that reflected so much of intimate relationship with the artists themselves, and thorough and discriminating acquaintance with their works.

At the Montross gallery is an exhibition of bronzes, mostly small, that serves to make the public still better acquainted with the work of American sculptors. For several years exhibitions of this kind have been held in other dealers' galleries, but until now Mr. Montross has never made a group display. Twenty-two of our leading sculptors are represented, including Herbert Adams, Solon Borglum, Mrs. Burroughs, James E. Fraser, Daniel

C. French, Anna Hyatt, Isidore Konti, Janet Scudder, and other well-known people. Mrs. Bessie Potter Vonnoh contributes four of her charming little figures, that are among the prizes of the collection. A "Crouching Figure," by Paul W. Bartlett, "Bulls Fighting," by Borglum, "Melisande," by Kræmer, "Vanity," by French, "L'Allegro," by Henry Herring, and a "Tiger and Bird," by Anna Hyatt, are among the pieces not already familiar that will attract especial attention.

Bronzes, particularly the little figures that occupy an intimate place in the owner's affections, are gradually coming more and more into favor, and exhibitions like this one do much to advance a very important and much neglected phase of American art.

With the winning of the Temple gold medal at Philadelphia, Emil Carlsen adds one more to a long list of awards which have come as the natural result of painstaking work of the first quality. New York is now having the third exhibition of his canvases that has been held in this city, 15 of them being on view at the Macbeth gallery through March 16.

Mr. Carlsen's representation was originally based on his wonderful painting of still life, such as that in Mr. Chase's collection, already referred to. One could wish, therefore, that this group contained one or two of the pots and copper kettles that we formerly associated with his name. They would add an interesting note to an exhibition already extremely interesting.

In his previous shows, Mr. Carlsen gave us mostly examples of his marine works. This year, however, all but three of the canvases are landscapes, bright, sunshiny, colorful ones, that make us envy Mr. Carlsen the cheerful outlook with which he continually greets nature, by stream, in field, and forest.

"The Old Sycamore," with its sturdy limbs white in the sunlight; "Afternoon Sunlight," a small wood-interior; "Ripening Corn," and "October Beechwoods," are all full of joyous brightness. "Summer Clouds," a beautiful beach scene, with three or four fishing boats drawn up far from the reach of the surf, and "A Pool in the Forest," one of his best interiors, are among the strongest things he has shown so far. Both "The Cascade" and "Heather Hills" will find more appreciation among artists than with the general public, but his little "Hillside Pastures," one great tree against a summer sky, and "The Millbrook," painted some years ago in his native Denmark, are sure to make a wide appeal. The exhibition is well worth seeing, and remains on view through March 16.

An exhibition of some 50 odd water colors and pastels by 14 of the members of the new art society is now open at the Powell gallery, 983 Sixth avenue. Much of the work is extremely uninteresting, but Bellows, Davies, Luks and Olinsky have always some message worth while, and Halpert and Max Weber contribute still new things to the data obtainable on post-impressionism.

An exhibition of watercolors by Miss Florence Robinson, at the gallery of J. H. Strauss, 285 Fifth avenue, contains some work that is quite above the average of the watercolorists generally exhibited today. She works in pure colors, finding little use for the "bodies" so liberally found

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.

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Early Spring Styles in Fine Assortment

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The showing is noteworthy for the quality and latitude of choice afforded.

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We present a wide range of choice in tailored suits of English serge and whipcords in two-toned and plain colors, also in imported novelty worsteds at.....\$45 upwards

In dressy suits our energies have been concentrated on reproducing the best Paris models. Trimmed with braids and embroidery..\$65 upwards
In tailored suits of white serge or whipcord at

\$55.00 \$65.00 \$75.00

are shown the latest models in plain tailored or dressy suits.

The Infant's Department

Has Been Reorganized and Moved to the Second Floor

¶ The new location adjoins the Ladies' Lingerie Department.

¶ Many new features in both French and Domestic Novelties have been added to the stock, which will always be kept complete.

¶ With greater privacy and more attractive surroundings we feel assured of a large patronage for the department.

at exhibits like those of the Watercolor Society. Most of her best work seems to have been done in Italy and Spain, though Paris contributes several charming examples. Unfortunately her selection of her pictures is not up to her ability as a painter, and the collection contains several pictures that would better have been omitted. As a result the show is one that is really better than it looks at first glance.

ART TREASURES BROUGHT HERE

Beginning of the shipment of J. P. Morgan's art treasures from England and France to the United States—the Celtic arrived on Saturday with the first consignment—has aroused interest in the manner of their transportation and in their insurance against harm during the journeys across the Atlantic, says the New York Post.

Usually art works are insured against all risks—minor injury, breakage and total loss. Underwriters are not fond of such risks, and charges are made accordingly. The steamship companies are not over-anxious to transport little packages having a value of possibly one tenth that of an entire ship, and they charge well for the care exercised in handling and the protection afforded while the package is on shipboard. The consignment which came over on the Celtic had a value between \$600,000 and \$700,000; when the whole collection is finally assembled on this side it will represent a value, according to the Morgan estimate, of \$20,000,000. According to other estimates, it will be worth nearly \$50,000,000. The Oceanic, which left Southampton yesterday, has on board a second consignment.

WISCONSIN ARTIST WINS PRIZE

CHICAGO—Miss Florence Holman, a young artist of Fond du Lac, Wis., has been adjudged the best designer of 123 entrants who submitted decorative plans to be used in the cement show next year. The chief feature of her plan is a sunflower canopy which will extend over the entire main building of the Coliseum and which will be outlined with hundreds of electric bulbs. The main chandeliers also will carry out the sunflower design.



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French Pictures Feature of Art Season

NOTED PICTURE IN FRENCH EXHIBITION



"Street at Bruges," by Albert Baertsoen, lent by Parisian gallery for Boston show

RODIN, WHOSE WORK IS NOW ON VIEW HERE, AN ARTIST INSPIRED ONLY BY NATURE

AUGUST RODIN, president of the Society of Sculptors and Painters of Paris, which has sent a traveling collection to this country that is now being shown at the Museum of Fine Arts, is easily the most famous contemporary sculptor.

It is only within the last decade that he has come into his own, and his art is still the subject of warm debate in and out of France. He is a man of the people, of peasant stock, although he was born in Paris. His life has been a perpetual struggle against misunderstanding of his ideas.

He studied drawing in a private school, but was unable to gain admittance to the Ecole des Beaux Arts because of his unacademic methods. So he worked at terra cotta making, earning a bare subsistence, and spent all his spare time working out his own ideas. Finally he secured a place as craftsman in the studio of Carrier-Bellou in Belgium. In his spare time, working in a dingy "studio" which he set up in a deserted stable, Rodin produced his first work and sent it to the salon, where it was refused, chiefly because of its unacademic quality.

Thirteen years later he sent a second work, "The Age of Bronze," which was greatly disputed over, but finally accepted and resulted in bringing him fame eventually, for it was purchased by the government for the Luxembourg museum.

He was now 37 and utterly unknown in artistic circles, yet his genius had been recognized by several persons of note, among whom were Robert Browning, the poet, William A. Henley and the artist, Bastien-Lepage.

Rodin was at odds with all the schools, and contemptuous of conventions and traditions. "I had to fight from the very first," he said. "I could not get the world to agree with me that the conventional ideas of beauty were false. I never passed through academic art

schools with their purile, insipid and conventional laws. I had but one teacher—nature.

"For we must seek all our impressions, if we would give them that mysterious illusion which engenders emotion, in the very heart of nature—the only model that is infinite in its variety, and in which the unforeseen and the sublime defy the flights of the boldest imagination."

His one artistic idol was Michael Angelo, and to see his works Rodin traveled to Italy when he had scarcely money enough to live upon and take care of his wife in their humble one-room cottage.

When the "Age of Bronze" was exhibited in 1877 in the Salon the opponents of Rodin immediately expend the report that it was not a sculpture at all but a cast made directly from the subject, thus paying the highest kind of tribute to Rodin. Rodin by this time had won many admirers of artistic standing, among them Paul Dubois, and they aided in the inquiry which resulted in proof of Rodin's work, and the securing of the testimony of the model, a fellow-soldier of the sculptor in the Franco-Prussian war.

"The Age of Bronze" led eventually to a commission to make the door of the Museum of Decorative Arts. For 20 years Rodin has labored upon this portal, and it is his master work. He chose his theme from Dante's "Inferno." It bears the figure of the poet in a tragically contemplative attitude, surveying the figures of his imagination which are carved upon the door beneath his feet. There are over 120 of these figures, each different, each representing some phase of the human experience depicted in Dante's poem.

The obtaining of this commission marked the turning point in Rodin's career. He was soon on his way to fame, and commissions began to pour in upon him from every side. He competed for



"THE KID" Decorative panel by Edmond Aman-Jean in French show

Exhibitions to Be Open Next Week

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington avenue, corner Museum street—Open from 9 to 5. Admission 25 cents. Free all day Saturday and Sunday after 1 o'clock.
Copley Hall—Spanish paintings. Daily 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., admission 50 cents; Sunday 1 to 3 p. m., admission 25 cents.
Exhibitions at the following galleries are open from 9 to 5 daily, except Sunday, and are free:
Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Exhibition of old masters.
Brooks-Reed Gallery, 19 Arlington street—Exhibition of modern French masters.
Vose's Gallery, 320 Boylston street—Thomas Allen's paintings.
Corbis-Rohane Shop, 20 Copley hall—Harold M. Camp's pastels.
Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street—Paintings by Charles Bittinger and Harry L. Hoffman.

the commemorative Franco-Prussian monument, but his study was rejected as too awful.

Through Zola's influence Rodin then obtained the commission for the Balzac statue, probably his most discussed work, from the Societe des Gens de Lettres. In preparation for the work Rodin studied Balzac's life for five years from every standpoint and read and reread his novels. Then he made dozens of studies and draped them in every imaginable way with the almost incredible patience that has characterized this sculptor's work from the first. Finally he produced the strange, original, fascinating image which made half the world laugh and the other half wonder. The statue was declined, and Rodin, refusing all other offers for it, set it up in his studio, where it remains to this day, and where the sculptor declares that it will stay "until the right moment comes."

Every work of Rodin has been greeted with hostile academic criticism, yet he has continued on his course serenely, revealing nature in stone and bronze as he sees her. He has had many portrait commissions by persons of world repute. Of this branch of his work he says: "I am always seeking the distinguishing mark in my subject; that which makes this man or woman an individual different from the rest of his or her kind. I dwell upon this dominant characteristic until my bust becomes something more than a mere photographic likeness."

"What is the motive of my figures and what is it people like in them? It is the very pivot of art, balance; that is to say, the opposition of volume produced by movement. The human body is like a walking temple, and like a temple it has a central point around which the volumes place and spread themselves. When one understands that, one has everything."

"Instead of recognizing that that is the key of my method academicians prefer to say that I am a poet. The expression signifies that people feel confusedly the difference between an art resting on contentions and one derived from truth. Men of genius are just those who by their trade skill carry the essential thing to perfection. I do not deny that there is exaltation in my works, but that exaltation is not in me, but in nature, in movement. As for me, all I do is to be true; my temperament is not 'exalted,' it is patient."

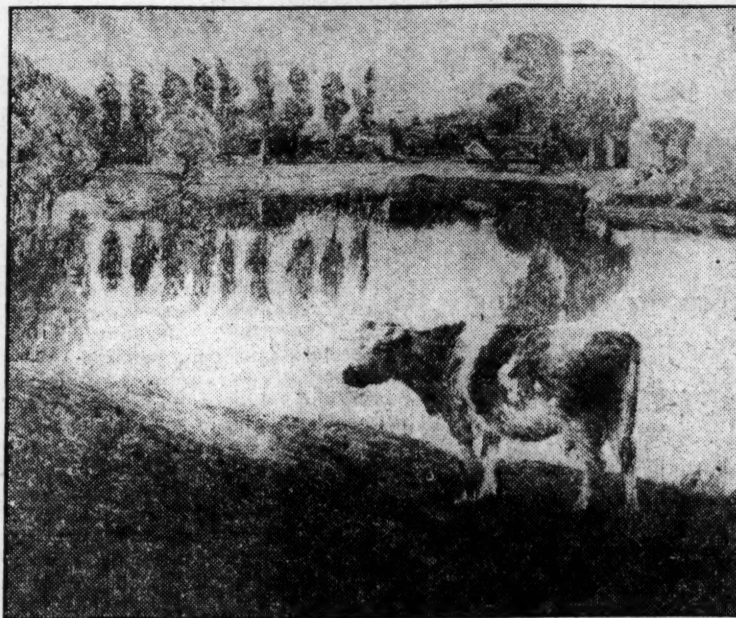
Rodin is represented by eight works in the exhibition.

BALLOTING FOR ART JURY OVER

PITTSBURGH—Balloting for the Carnegie Institute international jury of award closed Thursday evening, Feb. 29. Votes received after this date will not be counted. The jury, composed of two foreign painters and eight American painters, will meet in Pittsburgh on April 4 to award the honors and prizes art to accept paintings for exhibition.

The voting has been going on since Jan. 15, and painters residing in America, England, Scotland, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Sweden, Norway, Spain and Russia have participated in the election of the men who are to serve on the jury.

EXAMPLE OF "SECESSIONIST" PAINTING



Emile Claus' picture, "The Gray Cow," center of interest at special art museum exhibition

SIR PHILIP BURNE-JONES GIVES TALK ON MODERN ART AT LONDON AUTHORS' DINNER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir Philip Burne-Jones was the guest of the evening at a recent dinner of the Authors' Club, during which he made an interesting speech on the decadence of pictorial art.

He said that since art became fashionable in the early '70s the time and space devoted to it in talk and print had been perfectly appalling. Much of what was written could not be of a first-rate quality. One of the regrettable results brought about by this superfluity of unnecessary talk about pictures was the attempt so often made to cloak mediocrity or incompetence with the garb of genius.

Geniuses were cheap today. The land simply lurched with them. Just as every little boy who helped his small sister out of a puddle was hailed by the press as a "hero" and his photograph duly published in the halfpenny newspapers, so any lad who could draw with sufficient accuracy to distinguish between a cat and a warning-pan was likely to find a critic to espouse his cause. If he was no longer young, and painted his warning-pan 50 years ago, so much the better; he was then an unappreciated genius, whom the critic had discovered. There was nothing so omnipresent and loudly insistent as the voice of the modern child. It dominated the universe.

Continuing, he said that his own pur-

view of art extended over a period of 40 years, during which many changes had taken place. A new generation of painters had grown up whose chief object seemed to be to get as far away from the old outlook as possible. The word "imagination" disappeared from the artistic vocabulary. There seemed to have grown up, in certain quarters, a sort of reaction against beauty—a fear of it, as though it were an insidious form of weakness. For that the professional art critics were largely to blame. Little by little there grew up a school of students and critics who were openly indifferent to beauty of any kind. They labored under some delusion that ugliness meant strength, and from this the transition to absolute anarchy in their work was rapid. Color, drawing, subject, arrangement, selection, "values" technique—all were discarded, and the foundations were laid for that cult of ugliness and incapacity which culminated in the exhibition of the "Post-Impressionists" held at the Grafton galleries last year.

Sir Philip Burne-Jones afterward exhibited on the screen 16 photographs of recent French pictures, which he declared were typical. The chairman, however, said he was inclined to suspect that they were extreme examples.

GIFT OF A MILLION TO MUSEUM UNCONDITIONAL

Robert W. de Forest, vice-president of the Metropolitan Museum in New York, announces that Francis L. Leland, president of the New York County National Bank, has made an unconditional gift to the museum of 1200 shares of the stock of the bank, valued approximately at more than \$1,000,000.

"While," says Mr. de Forest, "the

gift is absolutely unconditional, the trustees of the museum, in my judgment, will hold it as a principal fund, the income of which only will be used chiefly, not entirely, for the purchase of works of art."

The annual income from Mr. Leland's gift, it is estimated, will be approximately \$48,000.

PRIZES OF \$200 GO TO FOUR WINNERS IN ART CONTEST



MRS. HENRY F. DIMOCK

Prizes aggregating \$200 were presented Friday afternoon by Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, president of the George Washington Memorial Association, to the four art students who have been declared winners in the contest for the best copy of Stuart's Washington, at the Art Museum.

Miss Marion Pooke received \$100, Miss Edna Marrett \$50 and Fred Demler and Harry Farlow \$25 each.

The judges of the contest were: Thomas Allen, Nathaniel Thayer, J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Edmund C. Tarbell, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Alice Stafford Hersey and Frank W. Benson.

KIMBALL STUDIO SHOW

"Parrot and Oranges," a colored wood carving, is an interesting example of the novel work of William Fuller Curtis in the special exhibition of small pictures at the Kimball studio, 73 Newbury street. The exhibition will remain open to the public through March 16.

Melbourne H. Hardwick is represented by one of his admirable Holland studies. Mrs. Hardwick shows "A Mountain Stream," which is pleasing in its sense of autumn and in the rendering of the water. Several of the delicate etchings in color by George Elbert Burr are on the walls.

Jean N. Oliver shows "Decorative Head" which holds attention and George L. Noyes is represented by a rose study and a landscape, "Mountain Range." J. H. Chambers' "Yellow Autumn" is a courageous work, successful in its achievement of a poetic mood.

"Mrs. Forbes and Her Children" is a conspicuously beautiful miniature work by Lucy M. Stanton, who also shows four other pleasing portraits. There is a tenderness and character in her work. Harriet B. Newhall shows a quaint view of "Pinckney Street" in her characteristic vein.

Miss M. P. Kimball's photographs are worthy of close study as examples of an idealist working in a medium that has been given over too much to mechanics. She achieves etching effects in her vignetting, and the individualistic nature of each portrait is marked.

"High Noon" by Elizabeth W. Roberts is a handsome, seaside study somewhat after the manner of Sorolla, but in sentiment more agreeable to American temperament. "The Miniature," by Lucy Pike Richards is an estimable sculpture. "Mrs. K," by Mary Neal Richardson is a sepia notable for soft brilliancy of execution and successful depiction of character. Other works are contributed by Charles F. Pierce, Edward Lind Morse, A. H. Jackson, J. Eliot Enneking, Mary Earle Wood, A. A. Townsend, M. B. Titcomb, Ethel Planchard Collier, Marion E. Crocker, H. R. Burdick.

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GAINSBOROUGH SAID TO HAVE BROUGHT \$200,000

Henry E. Huntington has added to his already large and rich collection of pictures, and especially of the works of the early English masters, the rarely beautiful portrait of the Duchess of Cumberland, by Gainsborough, for a reported price of \$200,000, says the American Art News. The picture comes from Lord

Wenlock's collection, and was one of four Gainsboroughs in the Franco-British exhibition in London four years ago. It was secured by Mr. Huntington from the Scott & Fowles company, which has again, in this instance, made a notable addition to the remarkable list of early English masterpieces it has imported of late years.

LARGEST OIL TANK SHIP PROJECTED

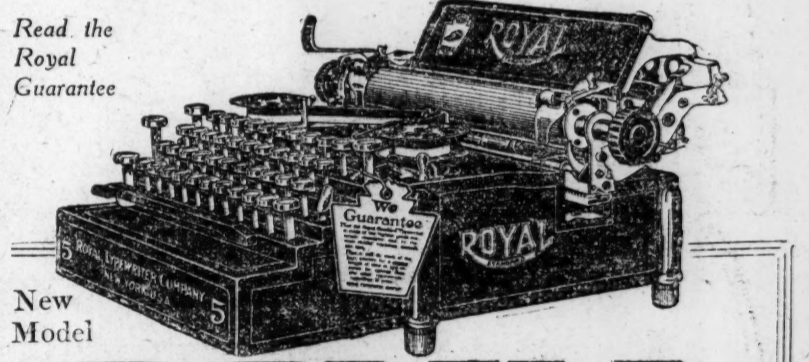
The largest oil tank ship ever built and by far the largest ship yet intended to be driven by internal combustion motors, says Popular Mechanics, is to be constructed by the Krupps for the German-American Petroleum Company. The vessel will have a length of 525 feet.

Two thirds of the length of the vessel will be occupied by the tanks, which will

be divided by transverse bulkheads into 11 compartments, which in their turn are separated into 22 tanks, partitions being made by a longitudinal bulkhead extending over the whole length.

BAY STATE POSTMASTERS NAMED

WASHINGTON—The following post-office appointments in Massachusetts were made today by the President: Orick H. Kelley in North Plymouth and George W. Cutting in Weston.



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1907-30 Touring Car (fore doors)	1225.00
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1909 6-Cylinder Model Y Stevens-Duryea Touring Car.	1911 Chalmers "30" Touring Car, fully equipped.
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AUTO TEAM MATCHES PLANNED
CHICAGO—The Chicago Automobile Club is planning four team matches during the summer of 1912. The leading event will be the fifth annual interclub match with the Chicago Athletic Association, which probably will take place in June. A trade versus amateur match among members of the C. A. C. will be put on in July, while in August it is proposed to have an intercity interclub match with the Milwaukee Automobile Club. A fall match with the Chicago Athletic Association for a new trophy, which will be put up by Allen S. Ray of the Chicago Automobile Club, is offered for September.

ACCURACY IS BIG ESSENTIAL IN BUILDING AUTO

G. M. Berry, Secretary of the Rambler Company, Considers This Most Important in High-Prized Cars

Motor car makers are setting forth the claim that accuracy of detail is as essential in the construction of an automobile as in the making of a watch. This, according to G. M. Berry, secretary of the Rambler company, is particularly true of high quality cars.

"The conscientious manufacturer from the maker of watches to the producer of automobiles—and particularly the latter—has come to look upon accuracy of detail as the most important factor in the problem of his business," said Mr. Jeffery.

"The Rambler factory has adhered rigidly to a policy which insures the ultimate purchaser of its product against the thousand and one chances for de-

fects in the quality of essential details. "Buyers of motor cars are rapidly learning the importance of studying details of construction. The discriminating purchaser looks for many little features not apparent to the eye. Take, for instance, such seemingly minor, though important, features as the offset crank shaft, which permits throttling down on high gear in crowded traffic and which makes hill climbing easy; the straight line drive which carries the power direct from the engine to the rear axle in a straight line and the demountable wheel eliminating thinking of tire trouble.

"But accuracy of detail must apply to big things as well as to those features which do not stand out. Comfort perhaps is demanded more by the motor car buyer of today than ever before.

"People frequently have heard of the success of Rambler cars with owners and in deciding to buy have asked many questions about these little details of comfort and convenience. The Rambler factory always insists upon making known to the owner the uses of each feature so that the fullest enjoyment may be obtained from the car."

SUCCESSFUL WEEK FOR FIAT, REPORT OF MANAGER ROSS

Fifty Horsepower, Six-Cylinder Chassis With Long Stroke Monobloc Motor Feature of Exhibit

An exhibit at the automobile show that has attracted a lot of attention and many flattering remarks is that of the Fiat, in Grand hall near the main entrance. Manager R. R. Ross of the local agency reports that he has had a most successful week and is well pleased over the prospects of new business for 1912.

That this exhibit well merits the high standard set by the company requires but one glance. The various styles of cars displayed show beautiful finish and power, and have attracted many of the visitors. F. I. A. T., Turin, Italy, was one of the first to make a successful six-cylinder motor, and six-cylinder cars have for the past six consecutive years formed an important part of its product.

The latest Fiat six-cylinder model is now being produced simultaneously at the Turin and Poughkeepsie factories. In this model are contained all of those well-known features of design which have earned for the Fiat the reputation of being one of the most advanced examples of motor car construction in the world today.

The six-cylinder motor is of monobloc design, with all valves on one side and entirely enclosed, and is the most compact and at the same time the simplest six-cylinder motor ever produced. Both the exhaust and intake manifolds are contained in the motor casting and are water jacketed, insuring positive cooling and even carburetion. This is an exclusive feature found only on Fiat motors. The cylinder bore is 4 2-5 inches, and the stroke 6 inches.

The crank shaft is supported by four bearings of special Fiat habitted bronze, designed for perfect lubrication and long wear. All other anti-friction bearings throughout the car are imported annular R. I. V. ball bearings. Pump and magneto are located at the front of motor, and but two timing gears are used, of helical design, metal to metal. Water circulation in cooling system is by centrifugal water pump through honeycomb radiator, both of special Fiat design. The radiator is hung on Fiat patented trunnions, eliminating racking of radiator frame and leaking. The fan is located in the flywheel, furnishing perfect air circulation, and avoiding heating of forward compartment of car and other troubles associated with fan at front of motor construction.

Ignition is dual system, with storage battery for starting and supplying dash and tail lights. Lock switch on dash. The oiling system is contained in the motor and is positive force feed to all motor parts requiring lubrication. Oil gauge located on dash. The carburetor is of special Fiat double jet design, of great latitude and flexibility, and is carefully adjusted for all speeds. The spark and throttle levers are located on steering wheel; gear shift and emergency brake levers at right hand side of car; and service brake, clutch and accelerator pedals in toe board.

The transmission has four speeds forward and reverse, direct drive on fourth. All gears and shafts are made of crucible chrome nickel alloy oil tempered steel. The clutch is internal multiple disc type, running in oil; all parts entirely enclosed; positive and very smooth operation.



The cost of an automobile is not what you pay for it, but what you keep on paying.

The car that shows the greatest economy of repairs, runs the longest on a set of tires, rides the farthest on a gallon of fuel, is the best buy, provided the initial cost is right.

That car is the FORD MODEL T. It is the lightest weight motor car in the world—size, power and capacity considered—60 pounds to each horse power; is built throughout of vibration-resisting Vanadium steel; goes 25 miles on one gallon of gasoline, and from 5,000 to 10,000 miles on a single set of tires.

Don't buy a Ford just because its initial cost is right. Buy it because the cost of maintenance stays right.

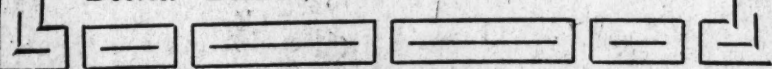
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741-743-745 Boylston St.
Boston Commercial Vehicle Show, March 13 to 20

BULGING TOPS DISAPPEARING

The wide, bulging tops with their numerous bows, top joints and straps are passing out of use with the old carriage type of body. One is very forcibly impressed by this fact in looking over the Peerless exhibit at Mechanics Building.

The new Peerless tops have only four bows, and there are no top joints. Short straps hold the raised top to the stay rods of the wind shield, thus doing away with the long straps which formerly were hooked to the frame near the radiator. The old hook and strap arrangement on the rear seat has been replaced by a neat leather covered toggle fastener which holds the bows of the laid top close together. A dust cover of the same material as the top fits over it when it is lowered.

The definite tendency in motor car design is toward a long, low appearance, with a predominance of straight lines. The tops on the new Peerless cars emphasize this idea by their appearance.

RACES AT OLD ORCHARD

PORTLAND, Me.—There will be a three-day speed program on the beach at Old Orchard, Me., scheduled for July 4, 5 and 6.

No-Rim-Cut Tires

10% Oversize

Again a Trebled Demand

Men who know, used last year 409,521 Goodyear tires. That's more than were used in the previous 12 years put together.

This year's demand is three times last year's so far. That shows the result of experience.

No other tire compares in sales with the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire.

Are all these users mistaken? Or, are you mistaken when you choose another tire?

127 Makers Adopt Them

Motor car makers know most about tires. And 127 leading makers this year have contracted for Goodyear tires. That's twice as many as last year.

That is the simple result of experience. Over 900,000 of these tires have now been tested out. They have proved their claim to cut tire bills in two—proved it a hundred thousand times.

No Extra Cost

These patented tires used to cost one-fifth more than other standard tires. That's true no longer. They cost but an equal price.

Tires that can't rim-cut cost the same as tires that do. Tires 10 per cent. oversize cost the same as tires just rated size.

Avoidance of rim-cutting, as proved by statistics, saves 23 per cent.

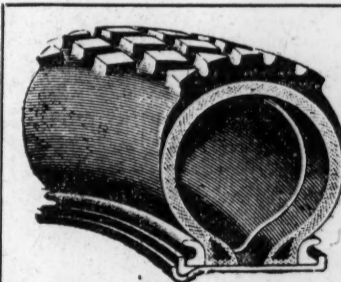
We Control It

We control by patents the only practical way to make the hookless tire—the tire that can't rim-cut.

When you come to this type—as you are bound to do—don't accept any experiments, any makeshift devices.

Get the coming tire—the proved-out tire—the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire.

Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.



GOODYEAR

No-Rim-Cut Tires

With or Without Double-Thickness Non-Skid Treads

The New Bulldog Grips

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Akron, Ohio.

This Company has no connection whatever with any other rubber concern which uses the Goodyear name.

(496) Boston Branch, 669 BOYLSTON STREET.
Telephone Back Bay 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338.

American Self Starter for Automobiles and Motor Boats

Sold under a guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded, with no restrictions. What greater assurance of efficiency can be given. Come in and see it demonstrated. Literature and copy of "GUARANTEE BOND" on request.

N. E. Sales & Equipment, 188 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

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New and Second-Hand Tires

Highest Cash Prices for Old Tubes and Tires
GEORGE E. CARR, 35 Dundee St., Boston
Tel. B. B. 2783-31.

HILLMAN AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY

88 Mass. Ave., Cor. Newbury St. Tel. B. B. 16.

Radiator, Lamp and Wind Shield REPAIRING.

PLATING, OXIDIZING, ENAMELING

TIRES Recovered and Repaired

Some very good NEW SECONDS. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE HUB VULCANIZING CO.
Tel. Tre. 302. 194 Columbus Ave., Boston.

THE TALK OF THIS YEAR'S SHOW THE OAKLAND 40

\$1450.00

has attracted more favorable attention than any other car at the show.

Everyone says it's a lot of car for the price—a fact the sales have proven.

Carload after carload has been sold of this model alone. The OAKLAND 40 has no competitor.

Massachusetts Motor Company
Copley Square

Last Day of Pleasure Cars

COMPLETENESS OF EQUIPMENT IS A WARREN FEATURE

Self-Starter, Top, Top Boot and Side Curtains, Wind Shield, Headlights and Tank Included

Completeness of equipment is a feature of the Warren line for 1912 and a self-starter is one of the leading features of this company's output. All the accessories—which are really necessary to comfort and convenience and which were formerly extras, their cost to be added to the price of the car—go with every Warren model as part of the car. So does the self-starter. The standard Warren equipment includes top, top boot and side curtains, windshield, gas headlights and tank, robe and foot rails, etc.

The Warren line is represented at the Boston auto show by an exhibit of four cars and a chassis. The cars are the model 40 touring car, the largest of the line; touring car and roadster type of the model 35, and the model 30-K touring car.

It is impossible for a man to wander up to the Warren exhibit, look the chassis over and wonder what this does and why this isn't made like the corresponding part in the last chassis he saw. One of the engineers of the Warren company is there to tell all about the car and its various parts, which he does at intervals throughout the day and evening. This talk is couched in non-technical terms, so that it is intelligible to the average man.

In line with the Warren policy of refinement of details and incorporation of high quality throughout the car, several of the structural points may be cited. The springs are long and flexible, and wider than the usual practise requires. In front they are semi-elliptic, and three-quarter elliptic in the rear. The body sets low, not by using a double drop frame alone, but also by the suspension of the rear springs beneath the axle. This fastening, of course, is rigid, and actually facilitates the spring action and increases the easy-riding qualities.

“E-Z”

QUICK—DETACHABLE SPARK PLUG

Requires No Wrench In Adjustment

Positively Holds Full Compression

Opened, Cleaned and Closed in 4 Seconds.

Complete Plug...\$1.25
Interchangeable Core 75c
Core Socket.....50c

For use on Automobiles, Motor Trucks, Motor Boats and Motor Cycles.

ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE

The Autoparts Mfg. Co.
8310 WESTSIDE AVENUE,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.



a tire reputation does not simply consist of building a tire business.

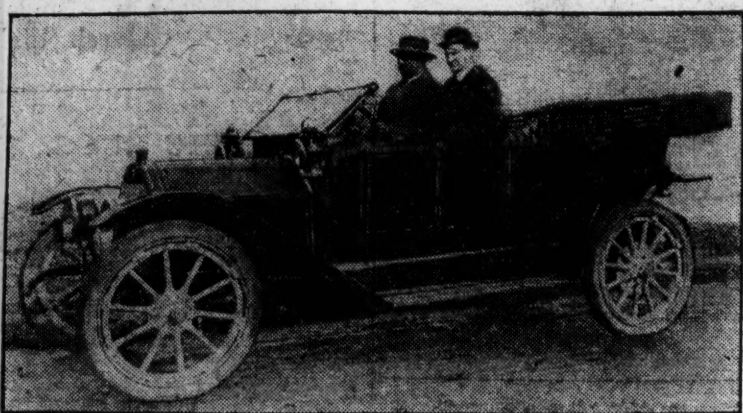
Price concessions to quantity buyers have brought sales volume to some tires.

But only thousands of single sales, to thousands of satisfied individual users, can ever build such a reputation as now exists for

GOODRICH TIRES

B. F. GOODRICH CO., Akron, Ohio.
Boston Branch, 851-857 Boylston St.

MOON 40 H. P. TOURING CAR



C. G. ANDREWS AT THE WHEEL WITH STEWART McDONALD, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE MOON MOTOR CAR OF ST. LOUIS

MECHANICS BUILDING IS WELL FILLED ON LAST DAY

All Records as Regards Attendance as Well as Business Done Are Expected to Be Broken by Closing Time This Evening

This is the last day of the pleasure vehicle section of the Boston automobile show of 1912, and when the doors of Mechanics building are finally closed at 10.30 this evening, the “biggest, best and busiest” automobile show that Boston has ever witnessed will have come to an end. Record crowds have been on hand every day during the week and this was not only true in the evenings, but the mammoth building has hardly seen a moment in the day when it has not been taxed to its utmost.

Today is expected to be one of the best of the week. Not only will those persons who have been putting off visiting the show until the very last moment be there, but many of those who have previously paid one or more visits will be on hand to make a final examination of those exhibits that most appeal to them. Ever since the doors opened this morning, there has been a steady stream of visitors and it will not surprise many if the management is forced to turn back some for want of room.

Automobilists who have made a policy of visiting the large exhibits in the country during the past few years unhesitatingly pronounce this as the best they have ever seen. Not only has it been handled in a way that could not be criticized, but the decorations have stood out prominently. Then too, the exhibits have been larger and better than ever before and the great improvement that has been made in the artistic appearance of the cars has added wonderfully to the beauty of the exhibition.

That the various exhibitors are well pleased with the result of their week's

work is seen on every side. Last year it was felt that a fine business was done at the show not only in the way of direct sales made but also in getting prospective customers lined up, but this year is sure to better the 1911 mark by considerable. Cars of every price have changed hands and many more are to be delivered during the next week or two.

This year has also proved to be an exceptional one to the accessory exhibitors. The display by these manufacturers and dealers this year has been much larger and more complete than in years past and they have done an exceptionally good business. Several of them have admitted that they have sold their product up for several weeks in advance and that there is even more business in sight from persons who were not ready to place their orders at the time they were at the show, but will send them in as soon as they get the required specifications from home.

Despite the fact that Friday was not set aside by the management of the show as any special event, the attendance was well up in the thousands. A number of prominent persons were noted among the visitors and they appeared to take much pleasure in the various displays.

As soon as the doors are closed this evening the work of removing the cars and installing the trucks will be started. The truck section is to start on Wednesday and continue for a week and the show management has announced that this first exclusive truck show will be one of the best of its kind ever held anywhere.

SEEN AND HEARD AT THE SHOW

President T. F. Hart of the Interstate Automobile Company, has proposed a race among the self-starting cars, to take place just before the big 500-mile race at Indianapolis next Memorial day.

Our experience at the New York and Chicago shows is being repeated in Boston, says E. I. Eads of the Premier New England branch, in that the Premier chassis on exhibition is attracting an unusual amount of attention.

Even to those visitors at the show who have no knowledge of motor cars or their manufacture a glance at the chassis of the six-cylinder Lozier makes it apparent that an immense amount of hand work has been accomplished in the finishing of the motor.

Rambler dealers representing all the principal cities of New England have been in Boston during the show. These men, expert in the handling of automobiles, have made the Rambler booth their headquarters. There has been a great amount of interest manifested in this car and the management is to be congratulated upon its attractive display.

The Winton Company is showing five finished cars and one chassis, fitted with compressed air starters which for five years have been a Winton feature. In this system the air is admitted to the cylinders in rotation, causing the motor to revolve before the explosion of gas.

In the Reo booth a Reo Fifth chassis is drawing the attention that it deserves. It may be seen in operation, tiny electric lights being cleverly arranged to show all the moving parts clearly. There are five and four passenger cars of various models.

One of the successes of this year's show consists in the five handsome Marquette models shown. This car, which is a development of the Ranier and Welch-Detroit establishes a very high standard of excellence both in mechanical construction and in appearance.

Little exclamations of pleasure are always won from the ladies who inspect the new Baker electric brought from this car, colonial in design, is most elaborate and very roomy. It has a 92in. wheel base, 48in. rear seat, 46in. front seat, side lever control, low drop frame, aluminum body and 42-cell battery.

Manager Pruden of the Kissel Kar New England branch is very much satis-

fied with the attention given his display of cars at the automobile show by the general public. The booth was crowded at all times and the large staff of salesmen were continually on the job. The model 40 horsepower semi-touring car proved an exceptional attraction.

Eight-day timepieces for automobiles made by the Waltham Watch Company may be seen on the Peerless, Rambler, Winton, Chalmers and Velie cars, as well as at the company's exhibit. They are receiving commendation from experienced motorists who realize the importance as well as convenience of an accurate clock.

The Firestone special electric tire with which all electric owners are familiar, has recently been improved in its easy-riding qualities. This has been accomplished first by giving it a double or “dual” tread and second by adding internal cavities at frequent intervals in the base, directly under the tread where the full cushion effect may be secured.

The big six-cylinder convertible placeon is the principal attraction at the Stevens-Duryea exhibit, shown by the J. W. Bowman Company just in front of the stage in Grand hall. Other cars in this space include a handsome limousine, a torpedo touring car for seven passengers, a runabout and a stripped chassis displaying the strong Stevens-Duryea construction.

Motor car prospects and enthusiasts from all parts of New Hampshire have thronged the Velie booth throughout the show and have admired the cars shown by the Velie Boston branch. The completeness of equipment, the perfect finish and the ease of riding in addition to the electric lighting system and the self-starter are the features most commented upon. While but three models are shown at the Velie booth, a complete line is being exhibited at the Velie salesroom and at the service station.

Along with the improvements in mechanical detail noted on the foremost medium priced cars exhibited at the automobile show, comes, on the part of the purchaser, as he acquires more thorough knowledge of his requirements, the almost insistent demand for gasoline economy. The adoption of the really long stroke motor, coupled with a four-speed transmission with direct drive on third, as exemplified on the



THE CHARACTER CAR



MOON “40”—\$1,800

*Self-Starting
45 Actual Brake
Horsepower*

To the Man Who Can Compare Car Values—

You are the one we most desire to criticize the new Moon Model “40.” No matter what your standards of car excellence—no matter what your prejudices—we court your judgment on Moon “40” as a whole, and part by part.

Moon “40” is the achievement of Joseph W. Moon's lifetime success in manufacture. Five years of development are represented in the Moon Motor alone. It is a T-head long-stroke motor of 45 actual horsepower—a triumph in itself.

Transmission, universal joints, propeller shaft, bevel gear and rear axle are guaranteed for 60 horsepower. Nothing less than the utmost in safety satisfies this veteran of thirty years' experience in high-grade steels, whose O. K. must go on every car before it is marketed.

The 120-inch wheel base—big demountable wheels with 36-inch tires front and rear—the smart, roomy all-metal body—are all in keeping with the mighty power and noiseless perfection framed within the Moon Chassis.


See the Moon and know for yourself what amazing car value the price of Moon “40” commands. Call or telephone for demonstration.

ANDREWS & DYKEMAN
18 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.
Phone Oxford 3335
See Our Exhibit in the Basement Mechanics' Bldg.

“For more than 30 years I have personally inspected and passed on the work turned out by my factories.”
(18)

See Moon

A postal to our office, or to the Moon Motor Car Company, St. Louis, Mo., will bring you the 1912 Moon Catalog and the famous Moon Book of Charts.



“Made in Massachusetts”

IMPORTANT TO AUTO BUYERS

KNOX CARS were the MOST ADMIRABLE of all at the SHOW, for EXQUISITE TASTE in DESIGN and COLORING, for CLEAN, SMOOTH LINES and every MECHANICAL EXCELLENCE—all KNOX QUALITIES.

Models comprising Limousines, Landauettes, Touring Cars and Roadsters may be seen at our salesroom.

885 BOYLSTON STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

The UNDERHILL CO.

Bergdoll, is probably the most noteworthy step in the right direction.

Merchants who have visited the auto show have manifested great interest in the Minneapolis Tri-Car, a combination motorcycle and delivery wagon, that adequately solves the problem of economy in the delivery of small packages.

The Tri-Car runs at an expense of one half cent a mile and will carry a load of 200 pounds. It has plenty of power for quick delivery and occupies small space. The price is such that every merchant who can afford a horse can afford to own a Minneapolis Tri-Car. The exhibit is by the Boyd Motor Company, Boston agents, 27 Stanhope street. Free trials are offered.

Velie agents and representatives from all parts of New England will be the guests of the Velie Boston branch at the second annual reunion and dinner which will be held immediately after the close of the automobile show today. Many novelties and surprises have been arranged for. The banquet will be held in

the balcony of the palm room at the Hotel Lenox. It will be a regular Velie night. All the orchestras at the Hotel Lenox will play the Velie song and thousands of copies of the song will be distributed to the guests and mark the final of the automobile show.

Vice-President Stewart McDonald of the Moon Motor Car Company of St. Louis spent a couple of days at the Boston show while on his eastern trip visiting the different Moon agencies. Mr. McDonald was very much pleased to find the public taking such great interest in Moon cars and the Andrews-Dykeman Company, who are the New England agents, report most satisfactory business. Although the Moon car has only been in Boston a comparatively short time, yet it has made a good reputation for itself and has gained many friends. Its fame in the West, however, is fully established and its St. Louis plant, where the car is manufactured, is one of the largest, covering a great acreage.

A good story is told of a wealthy resi-

dent of Wilkes-Barre in connection with the Matheson Silent Six car. This gentleman and his family, it seems, were traveling in the south during the winter, and while he was quite familiar with the home production, he went away from home with the idea of buying upon his return one of the latest productions of a well known automobile factory. During his absence he made a number of inquiries as to the leading cars on the market, and he was more than pleased and surprised to hear the query frequently asked, “Have you seen the new Matheson Silent Six?”

He acknowledged that he had not, and immediately upon his return to Wilkes-Barre, expressed his intention and desire of becoming an owner of one of his home cars.

Manager McClaskey of the Lenox time.

Motor Car Company is overjoyed at the success met with during the show, and reports a great many sales and the prospects of a fine business for the spring. The great advantage reaped by the Lenox is due to the fact that their factory is practically in the center of Boston, which gives additional confidence to the purchaser, as repairs and parts needed can be readily obtained or made. Among the Lenox models may be seen a very handsome five-passenger touring car which has been the center of attraction during the week, though the phaeton, roadster and the Speedster have not lessened in interest, these cars being fully equipped with all up-to-date improvements. It leaves nothing to be desired in this line. Another great advantage is having a thoroughly equipped service depot where any repairs that are needed are made with the least possible loss of time.

Space 523-524, Dept. F, Boston Show

A SUMMER'S USE WILL NOT IMPAIR THE NON-SKID EFFICIENCY OF THE

Swinehart
(Keaton Tread)

You can't do this with any non-skid tire that has projections.

You CAN do it with the Swinehart (Keaton Tread) because it is built on the depression principle, and has FOUR TIMES THE WEARING SURFACE of any other non-skid.

So it retains the non-skid effect four times longer than any other type.

As a matter of fact, its life is equal to that of a smooth tread; and its traction and non-skid properties last until the tire is worn out.

Judge the safety and economy of this tire by the fact that the Chicago police department already is replacing all its pneumatic tires with the Swinehart (Keaton Tread); and all the taxicab companies of San Francisco have adopted it exclusively.

Equip now with Swinehart (Keaton Tread) and save the price of new non-skid next winter.

We will give you a demonstration, proving this tire superior to chains.

The Swinehart Tire and Rubber Co
AKRON, OHIO
BOSTON BRANCH, 727 Boylston Street
Telephone Back Bay 3781





TORPEDO MODEL

THE CUNNINGHAM TORPEDO

Factory test through snow at 67 miles per hour—and even higher attainments than speed are its finish, easy-riding qualities and comfort

Guaranteed By

Chauncey Thomas & Co., Distributors
BOSTON, MASS.

SETTLEMENT HOUSE FIVES WILL MEET TONIGHT



Left to right—M. Wise, J. Stollen, M. Bikofsky, S. Handel, H. Abrams, S. Silverman, B. Bikofsky

INTEREST in the basketball games of the Boston Social Union Athletic League has steadily increased since the opening of the present season and is expected to reach a high pitch tonight in the contest between Hale house and Denison house, inasmuch as each house will be represented by a team which thus far has not been defeated. The winning team will carry its house a long stride forward on the path which leads to the "Sawyer cup."

The season opened the first Saturday in February and will close the first Saturday in April. Teams from the following seven organizations are contesting for the championships: South Bay Union, Ellis Memorial Club, Roxbury League, Roxbury Neighborhood house, Ruggles Street Neighborhood house, Denison house and Hale house. The games are played every Saturday night in the drill hall of the English high school, where there is plenty of room for the contestants and for numerous spectators. No admission fee is charged, but instead tickets are distributed in advance from the various settlements. These tickets are free but are given to no one under 15 years and to no young women unless they intend to come properly chaperoned or escorted. During the games the boys stand on the floor, which has been roped off for the contest, and the young ladies occupy the balcony.

Purposes of League

Played by spirited teams, urged on by the keen enthusiasm of spectators, the games are always enjoyable even to the occasional observer; and they become doubly so when the observer gets an insight into the real purposes of the league, now in its tenth year. The two main purposes are, it may be said, to encourage the right kind of athletics and to give the boys of each house an acquaintance with the boys of other neighborhoods; in other words, the league aims to produce good amateurs rather than great athletes and it also aims to give its members a realization that their own teams represent only one portion of a much larger unit, and that unit the whole city.

One reason why the league has been

so much of a success is that it has not confined itself to one kind of contest, but has planned for each year a series of many kinds of games, so that some time in the season every type of boy is likely to be appealed to. The year opens with checker contests, these are followed by contests in skating, basketball, debating and baseball, and the year ends on June 17 with a track meet at Wood Island park, East Boston.

Arrangement of Teams

Teams are composed of either seniors or juniors. The limitation for seniors is 18-20 years, inclusive; for juniors, 17 years or under. A possible exception is made in basketball contests, where juniors weighing more than 140 pounds are allowed to play in senior games, and no one is allowed to play who weighs more than 160 pounds. Whenever a team is not ready to play at the hour set, it is penalized one point for every five minutes of delay.

The league is a success not only because it has offered a variety of contests but because it has been large enough so that it could establish and maintain its own standards and make rules that would be observed. The rules—and they are sufficient to cover every situation, it would seem—are printed each year in a pamphlet form, so that the members may become thoroughly familiar with them in advance. This prevents misunderstandings later on and a lot of needless talk at critical moments. The standards that the league has set, and which it upholds unreservedly, must command hearty approval among exponents of clean sport. Neither the teams nor individual members of the teams, of course, ever play for money; they play for honor, and their own honor primarily but that of the house to which they belong. And as it is very easy for players to allow their rivalry—even through house loyalty—to reach unnecessary extremes, the directors strive to eliminate this possible tendency by impressing upon their teams three fundamental points: that they must play a clean game, that they must play hard, and that they must accept with good feeling the decisions of the officials. In

other words, the boys are made to feel the truth of a statement made by the secretary of the league, Charles A. Dickinson, in the last bulletin of the Boston Social Union: "To lose a game and have played the game in the true sense is a far greater honor to its house than to have won at the expense of courtesy and clean sport."

Educational Work

It is because the league sets high standards and adheres to them that its work is education. A boy who belongs

to any one of the teams is acquiring skill as a player, but he is also acquiring far more than that; he is getting an education in the true way of living and learning those rules of conduct which in the business and professional world are the ones that insure ultimate success. It goes without saying that a member of the league who has learned to do his best, to accept temporary defeat with a smile of good will for the victor, and who, at all times plays a fair game not only because to do so is the best policy, but because it is the only policy—it goes without saying that such a member

becomes in later years a more efficient business man, a truer neighbor and a better citizen.

It is because the work of the league is so truly educational that the school committee granted to it some years ago the use of the drill hall in the English high school for basketball games. No other athletic league outside of the public schools is granted the same privilege, for no other outside league has the same high standards. Then, too, the committee has taken into consideration that the league actually represents the city and that in granting it this privilege the committee is meeting a city demand these days, when the extended use of school buildings is one of the topics of the hour, the league can refer with sincerest appreciation to the extended use which already has been granted it through the wisdom and good will of the school committee.

During the basketball season the teams practise in their own gymnasiums, when they happen to possess such facilities or in the municipal gymnasiums of their own districts. Lincoln house, which originally belonged to the league, has such a large, finely equipped gymnasium of its own now that contests between its teams are held in their own building. Of the league organizations, two never have forfeited a single event—Hale house and Roxbury League.

Cups Offered

Besides the small cups which are won by obtaining the best percentage in any one contest, a larger silver cup, the gift of Henry B. Sawyer, is engraved each year with the name of the house winning the highest number of points in the entire competition. The house that wins the cup three times is entitled to hold it permanently. Hale house and Roxbury League both have had this honor, and count the cup among their priceless possessions. The cup this year is a new one, and which of the seven league organizations will be the first to have its name engraved upon the cup's shining surface is a question that will not be answered until the track meet in June closes the year's competition.



Denison house team—Top, L. Sullivan; left to right, second row, J. Willard, W. Winn, R. Curry; front row, J. O'Leary, J. Sullivan

CHILDREN PLAN, ENACT THEIR OWN DRAMATICS

Even Costumes. Music and the Stage Arrangements Worked Out by Them at South Bay Union

DISPLAY INGENUITY

THERE is a charm about an amateur dramatic performance, especially if it is given by children for grownups, that never fails to delight the parents and friends of the young actors. Even the mere observer is well entertained, for the element of the unexpected enters so largely into amateur theatricals that one can never be sure just what is going to happen next; and then, too, there is sometimes much to be learned by not-

ing the ingenious methods employed to obtain certain effects.

This year at South Bay Union amateur theatricals are given every month. The principal actors belong to Mrs. Cronan's story-telling class, and the plays that they present are their own dramatizations of stories that have been told. They work the scenes out quite by themselves, decide upon their own stage arrangements and costumes, and plan their own music, so that the entertainment, when given, may be said to be all their own. The last play received so much praise that it was repeated, and the afternoon set for the "return engagement" found a goodly crowd assembled, curious to see an entertainment of which they had heard so much.

The ushers were small boys who smiled graciously at every comer and tried their best to give every one a good seat. Like other ushers, they found their kind intentions were not always appreciated, as was evidenced by one lad who confided to his companion, "I'm having the worst kind of luck, especially with the women. When I start to go one way, they start to go another, and it looks as if I wasn't doing the thing right at all!"

"Yes, it's a 'caution,'" was the sympathetic reply. "And say, can you keep the people out of the reserved seats? Seems as if they are all bound to start for them, and I've had to say a dozen times, 'Excuse me, but those seats are reserved for the young lady actresses.'"

Opening Play

Then the conversation was interrupted by the welcome announcement that the entertainment was about to begin with a short play called "Conrad, the Goose-herd." The rising curtain disclosed Conrad and his mother in the woods, talking about the present and future, and Conrad, as boys have a way of doing, was wishing that he might be some one else. As soon as Conrad was alone, a goblin appeared to him and promised that he might have three wishes. Immediately Conrad wished that he might be an old miser. The audience then expected to see Conrad disappear behind the scenes and reappear, garbed as the miser, but the actors had planned much more cleverly than that for the transformation. Several fairies came dancing out from behind the trees and ranged themselves in front of Conrad, holding out their gauze-like wings so that he was quite concealed. When a moment later they danced away, behold Conrad was no longer to be seen; in his place stood an old man in a dark cloak. But he was not a happy man, for Conrad

apparently had received along with the miser's money his mean, selfish heart, and with many a moan he asked to be changed from the miser into the king.

Again the fairies danced in front of him and the dark cloak was changed into a purple robe. A gold crown also appeared from some mysterious source, so that when Conrad again emerged into view he looked very regal indeed. He strutted about with great pomp, but his happiness was brief, for when his mother happened to pass that way, she did not know him and insisted on calling him, "Your Majesty." This made Conrad truly sorrowful, for he loved his mother dearly, and in despair he cried, "No body knows me, and this crown feels terribly heavy!" I want to be just Conrad again!" Once more the fairies arranged themselves as a screen. Conrad reappeared as a goose-herd, and everything ended happily.

While the scenery was being changed, the pause was filled with musical numbers and recitations. It was a delightful informal arrangement; first, a little girl recited a funny poem, then another little girl did the same, then a few of the children gathered around the piano and sang songs that everybody knew, calling on the audience in the most approved style to "all join in the chorus." Of course the audience did so, when suddenly there was a great crash behind the curtain. "Guess the scenery tumbled down," remarked one of the ushers, and as this brief explanation appeared to satisfy everybody, the singing proceeded. The scenery had indeed tumbled down and it was several minutes before the curtain could be raised for the second play.

The Scene Changed

This play was laid in a fisherman's cottage lighted only by two large candles. There were three characters, a mother and son and a mermaid whom the son had brought home because he believed that she would bring him good luck. The sensible mother saw the folly of this and begged her son to take the mermaid away but the lad refused to take his mother's counsel. The mermaid herself said not a word but later when the household was asleep she rose from her seat and tore the fisherman's net so that it became useless. The atmosphere for this dark deed was secured by turning the lights low and having some one outside the cottage whistle long and mournfully to represent the crying of the night wind.

Early in the morning the young man discovered that the mermaid had disappeared and that his net was ruined. The play then closed with this philosophical conclusion on the part of the sorrowful son: "Tis never again will I be disregarding the words of my mother, for I have learned that a lad must depend upon his wit and his own right arm." As soon as the curtain came down

PEARL HARBOR IS MADE GIBRALTAR OF AMERICA

WASHINGTON — By midsummer or early fall it is expected that the work of constructing the approaches to Pearl harbor will be completed and then the United States will have in the Pacific a national defense as important and as impregnable as that of Great Britain at Gibraltar. When completed the work will have cost about \$10,000,000.

The channel leading into the harbor has already been cut to a depth of 30 feet below low tide and will thus pass some of the cruisers of the Pacific fleet. But the cutting is to continue until there will be enough water to float the greatest of the dreadnoughts.

Pearl harbor is to be the most strongly fortified naval base in the Pacific, if not in the world. The harbor is landlocked and is distant from Honolulu 12 miles. When the channels to the east, the middle and the west locks have been dredged, the harbor will be large enough to float the combined navies of the world. The work of construction has been under way more than 12 years, and it was hastened materially after the Spanish war and the occupation by the United States of the Philippine islands. Hidden forts and disappearing guns of the latest pattern are to protect the new harbor. The guns will use smokeless powder so as to render their discovery by an enemy more unlikely than otherwise would be the case.

The most of the expense in connection with this great undertaking has been for the cutting of a channel through one side of a coral reef so that vessels can get to deep water inside the harbor. The coral is of the hardest character and, therefore, the work has been slow. But

amid applause, some of the audience started for the door, but were checked by a young enthusiast in the front of the room who cried, "Now let's all sing 'America.'" The pianist immediately struck the chord and the audience arose to join in the national hymn; that is, some of the audience arose, and the rest were too busy putting on hats and furs to do more than hum the air as they still sat in their seats. The boy who had called for the song looked very much disgusted. "Stand up, stand up," he shouted, "don't you know what we're singing?" This gentle hint had the desired effect, and every one seemed to enjoy "America" so thoroughly that it was followed by "The Star Spangled Banner." Then the people went home, but not until they had warmly congratulated the "young lady actresses" and expressed the hope that they would give another entertainment soon.

the results will be permanent and there will be no need of dredging to keep the channel open. More than 4,000,000 cubic yards of coral reef have been excavated to open the approaches to the inner harbor.

The solid character of the coral reef will afford a fine foundation for the graving dock. The drydock has been planned on a large scale. It is 720 feet long, 110 feet wide and 55 feet deep, large enough in every way for any battleship.

Hawaii has the advantage over the Philippines as a naval base because it is nearer the American coast and consequently American ships can get to coaling stations in a comparatively short time in the event of war.

PROFESSOR TUFTS IS CONSIDERED FOR HEAD OF AMHERST

CHICAGO—James Hayden Tufts, head of the department of philosophy in the University of Chicago, is being considered for the presidency of Amherst College. Reports were current on the Midway campus Friday that the appointment already had been decided upon by the Amherst trustees and now only awaits a formal acceptance by Professor Tufts before it is announced.

While investigation showed that the trustees have not reached so definite a stage in their deliberations as this report would indicate, it was stated on reliable authority Friday that Professor Tufts is one of three men under consideration for the presidency of the eastern college.

Professor Tufts was graduated from Amherst in 1884, and received his master's degree from that college in 1890. He has been a member of the University of Chicago faculty since the foundation of that institution in 1892. He began his teaching career at Amherst, becoming an instructor in mathematics the year after his graduation.

SOCIALIST LOSES IN GERMANY

NEW YORK—A despatch to the New York Herald from Berlin says that Herr Johannes Kaempf, the Radical deputy for Central Berlin, has been elected speaker of the Reichstag. Herr Heinrich Dove, the Radical deputy, was confirmed in the office of second vice-president, but the Socialist deputy, Herr Philipp Scheidemann was forced out of the presidential board and the National Liberal, Dr. Hermann Sigismund Pansche, was appointed first vice-president in his place.

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AMONG THE SETTLEMENTS

AN event of unusual significance the coming week is the invitation concert to be given by the Boston Music School Settlement at the Tulleries on Tuesday evening.

Artists from the Back Bay district have often given concerts in the North End, but this will be probably the first time that a North End organization has brought an evening of high-class music to the people of Back Bay. Many of the selections will be rendered by the Wage-earners' orchestra, which is composed of men of many nationalities and many professions. There will also be selections by individual pupils.

At the Civic Service House on Sunday night Dr. Rocco Brindisi and W. H. Ramsay will give talks on patriotism with special reference to the services of the Italian patriot, Mazzini, who is to be commemorated at this time. On Thursday evening the Betsey Ross Club will give an entertainment, and Friday night the Peony Club will give an invitation party. Both of these events will be held in the assembly hall of the North Bennet street industrial school.

At the North End Union the regular Saturday night stereopticon lecture will be omitted.

Tonight two groups of Library Club house girls will be entertained by a third group at a county fair to be held in the North Bennet street industrial school. The admission fee will be 5 cents and refreshments will be sold for pennies.

At the Social Service house on Monday night Francis B. Sayre will entertain the Algonquin club with a stereopticon lecture on "Cowboys in the West." On Tuesday night B. M. Preble will address the Crimson club on "The Psychology of Running." On Wednesday night Carol Merriam will give the Hillside Athletic Club a travel talk on "Ireland; the Giant's Causeway." On Friday night Thomas Martin will lead a discussion for the Paul Revere Associates on "Improved Conditions."

At Denison house on Wednesday at 11 a. m. Mrs. Glendower Evans will speak on "The Minimum Wage."

The regular monthly meeting of the Boston Social Union will be held at the Civic Service house Tuesday morning. Dean Homer Algers of the law school of Boston University will speak on "The Alien and the Law—His Rights and Privileges."

The loan exhibit of the native arts of

Boston's population closes at the Museum of Fine Arts tomorrow. At 2:30 p. m. a stereopticon lecture on "Poland and Lithuania" will be given by Dr. George W. Tupper, who only recently returned from an extended trip through Russia. Special cars will bring large numbers of new Americans to the Museum for the lecture, and special walking parties have been planned for the same purpose.

Another mothers' meeting will be held at the Elizabeth Peabody house on Friday evening. An entertainment will be provided by some of the children's clubs. Posters are up announcing a big skating carnival to be given the evening of March 19 under the auspices of the Frances E. Willard Settlement. More than 3000 tickets will be put on sale.

Sunday night at the South End industrial school an invitation concert will be given by the choral class and orchestra.

At South Bay Union at 2:30 on Thursday afternoon there will be a party for the kindergarten mothers.

At Parker Memorial at 8 o'clock Wednesday night a sparkling comedy, "Coats and Petticoats," will be presented by the Massasoit Club of Hale house. Tickets will cost 25 cents. The proceeds will go to the vacation fund. The performance will be under the direction of Mrs. Charles H. Fiske, Jr., of Bay State road.

WOMEN TO GO TO ALBANY

NEW YORK—Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch said Friday that the Women's Political Union next Tuesday will take 500 women to Albany on a special train.

Dear Anna: I dropped into the BABY'S BAZAAR 372 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON to see their short dresses. They are so dainty. I got one for Jane. You know she's going into short dresses. I also got a birth card for Mary. They have such an interesting selection of all sorts of things for infants. I am quite in love with the place, it is so homelike and during these between-season periods one hardly knows where to shop. It is over the Cadillac tearooms. Do go there. MARY J.

Special Articles

That Explain the News

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EDUCATION
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news itself, give more than
usual interest to the clean
and wholesome pages of

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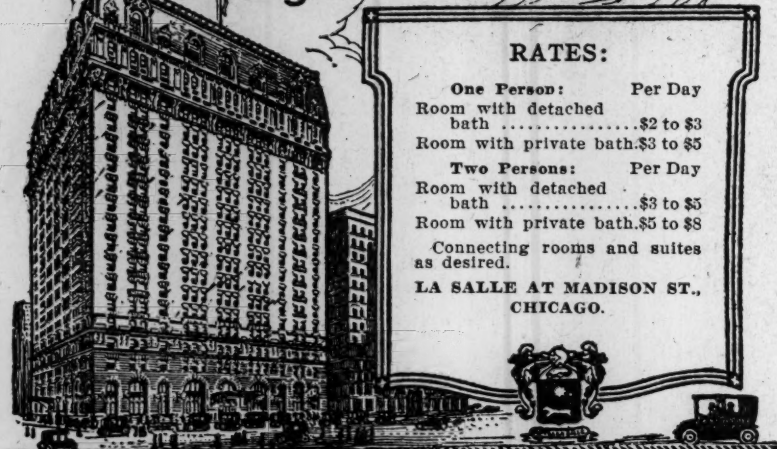
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WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

PARADOXICAL

"I've made a great discovery, papa."
"Well, what is it?"
"I've found out that the heavy end of a match is the light end."—Spokane Chronicle.

NOT USED TO IT

Theater manager: "You are engaged for the box office. All you will have to do is to receive money."
"Thanks. I think I should like to have a few rehearsals."—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

ACCURATE INFORMATION

"What street had I better take to find the lady's father?"
"If you want my advice, you'll take Bradstreet."—St. Paul Despatch.

THE CORE

"And what is the diplomatic corps?"
"The diplomatic core," replied the man who takes a pun seriously, "is what the

weaker nation is permitted to receive after the stronger one gets through eating the apple."—Washington Star.

MAKING A SPEECH

"I want you to write a speech for me," said the politician to the newspaperman.
"About how long?"
"I don't know. I ought to talk about an hour and a half, I think."
"What do you want to discuss?"
"Nothing. I've got an old saying here: 'Money will not buy happiness.' Can't you string that out for an hour or two? It ought to make corking good stuff."—Detroit Free Press.

THEN AND NOW

Senator Penrose, apropos of President Taft's anti-monopoly message, said the other day with a smile:
"In the past we were forbidden to put our trust in riches, and now we are forbidden also to put our riches in trusts."—Los Angeles Times.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL excerpts presented today deal with subjects of general interest.

PITTSBURGH SUN — The people of this country are progressing in wisdom as well as in other things. They seem to have reached a stage where they will be able to choose a President without bringing on a panic. No indication has been given thus far of the approach of the long-talked-of depression in business which was supposed in former times to accompany a "presidential year." A comprehensive review of the existing conditions of business affairs in the republic, according to the Cincinnati Enquirer shows that there are more freight cars in service now than ever before in the records of the railroads. Notwithstanding the 100,000 additional cars added to the railway equipment in 1911, the statistics of idle cars last month show a less number than in the same period last year. "The imports and exports of the country are upon a greater scale than ever recorded by the treasury department, and there never were so many persons employed in the manufacturing plants of the United States as there are at this very time and the scales of wages are at a maximum. While the industrial districts of the country are thus offering steady employment to great numbers of people, the agricultural districts never were under more profitable cultivation nor have their inhabitants ever had the comforts, the conveniences and the financial resources that they possess at this writing." And this is the third month of the year. It really begins to look as if the people had outgrown the notion that their prosperity had to be shattered every time they elected a President.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN — In their literary forms Danish, Swedish and

Norwegian are so nearly alike that those who know one can get on fairly well with the others. Scientific efficiency, of course, would prescribe the standardization of one language for this entire Scandinavian group. But what happens is the reverse. Just as Ireland cultivates the Erse and works for home rule, so Norway splits off from Sweden, sets up its own King and proposes to raise its own dialect, the speech of the unlettered people, to the primacy as a national language. This is the program of Premier Knudsen, and it is in protest against this program that six ministers, including the minister of culture and public education, have resigned. Their protest is said to be shared by the authors and scientists, as well as by the conservatives in general. Thus the movement for elevating the peasant dialect, like the movement in Greece for the vulgar speech, is a popular movement. It may be taken to represent in part a growing spirit of nationalism, and in part the democratic tendency which is to be seen everywhere, and which is adverse to literary languages, to authority, to standards of all sorts. If we have seen less of it in this country it is because the literary language and the spoken language are identical and there has been nothing to revolt against.

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE—The application of the German governmental theory of the collective responsibility of society to the individual, and of exacting from the individual proportionate service to the community, is rapidly converting the entire population into skilled workers. The training is facilitated by the prevailing spirit of obedience to authority engendered by the military system. This system is practically reproduced in the school and in the factory. The teachers measure the men-

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tal capacity of the children and direct them in courses of studies adapted to their respective abilities. Attendance in the schools of the primary grades, and in the continuation schools, where industrial training is specialized, is largely compulsory, so that the youths come to look upon the learning of a trade as a matter of course. The thoroughness with which this plan is carried is shown by the fact that each member of the royal family learns a trade. The present Emperor is a bookbinder. One of his sons is a turner, and one a blacksmith. The empress and her daughter are skilled needlewomen. One effect of this universal training in handicraft is a growing scarcity of labor for the coarser tasks, which is supplied largely by immigration. Workers come in from adjoining countries at particular seasons when their labor is most needed, attracted by the higher wages paid in Germany. But they are not permitted to remain and become citizens. The limit of their stay is one year; but the distances to be traveled are relatively so small, that thousands come and go annually. It is evident that no such supply of temporary labor could be relied on in this country of magnificent distances.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—With a billion and a quarter of gold in the United States treasury, a billion of which is in standard gold coin, the treasury department has done well to cease the coining of the yellow metal, since except in foreign financial transactions little of it is in circulation. Nobody in this part of the country wants metallic money, except silver, minor coins and nickels, for change, and it would be difficult to circulate gold even in important places of business. Paper money bearing the government stamp is preferred by everybody, and this being the case, the government, under the law, of course, has ceased to coin gold, but is storing it up in ingots, with its weight and value marked on each and saving an expense of \$100,000 a year, which was the cost of coining. Just as long as our country enjoys its present magnificent credit nobody will want gold coin, except for foreign payments.

CHICAGO MUSIC

Every year Mr. Stock presents one and sometimes two Wagner programs during the season of the Theodore Thomas orchestra concerts. The Bayreuth master will be honored again by a special program at the concert of Friday and Saturday, March 15 and 16. Mr. Clarence Whitehill, who is one of the leading Wagnerian baritones, will be the assisting soloist. Seven of Wagner's music dramas will be represented on the program, covering quite completely his whole creative career. Mr. Whitehill will sing "Wotan's Farewell" from "Die Walkure" and Hans Sach's monolog from "Die Meistersinger." The orchestral selections will be the overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the prelude to "Lohengrin," "Siegfried in the Forest" from "Siegfried," "Siegfried's Death" music from "Die Goetterdaemmerung," and "Good Friday Spell," "Transforma-

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tion Scene" and "Glorification" from "Parsifal."

Ludwig Becker, violinist, will give his annual recital in Music Hall on Wednesday, March 13. His program includes the Strauss sonata in E flat major for piano and violin, concert piece by Bruch, concerto in B minor by Saint-Saens, three Bach selections, adagio from Suite, op. 10, by Sinding, Rigaudon by Monigny, caprice Viennois and Lieberfreude (valse) by Kreisler.

The next concert of the Chicago Chamber Music Society will be given by the Flonzaley quartet on Sunday, March 17, at Music Hall. The program will consist of three quartets, G major, op. 17, No. 5, by Haydn, F major by Maurice Ravel and D minor by Mozart.

Alessandro Bonci, tenor, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will give a recital at Leon Mandel assembly hall under the auspices of the University of Chicago Orchestral Association on Monday evening, March 11. The program includes a wide range of selections from opera and song literature. A song recital by this eminent tenor is also announced for Sunday, March 17, at Studebaker theater.

Gerson Sirota, cantor of the Tionacka Synagogue of the Reformed Jews in Warsaw, gave a concert on Thursday, Feb. 29, at the Auditorium theater to an audience which packed even the vast hall and a large part of the stage, so eager were his Chicago co-religionists to listen to his interpretation of the music

of their liturgy, music that is rarely heard outside of the synagogue. He was assisted by a small male chorus in several selections from the liturgy. Clarence Eddy contributed several organ numbers. The entire program was repeated on Sunday evening, March 3.

STUDIO NOTES

Mrs. Sidney Rosenthal, soprano, was the assisting soloist at the concert given by the Ballmann orchestra Sunday afternoon, March 2, at the North Side Turner hall.

On Monday evening, March 4, Mr. Rosetter Cole gave a lecture recital before the Mozart Club of Hammond, Ind., on "The Melodrama as a modern Music-Form" and as illustrations read "King Robert of Sicily" and "Hiawatha's Wooing" to his own musical settings, with Mrs. Cole at the piano.

C. P. R. TO BUILD LARGE HOSTELRY

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The construction of a \$1,000,000 hotel at Invermere, a townsite on upper Columbia, in British Columbia, is one of the plans afoot with the Canadian Pacific railway during the next year.

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And stay at the Chateau Frontenac, the world's most delightful resort hotel. All winter sports within ten minutes of the hotel. Chateau Frontenac, 1000 Frontenac St., Quebec, P. Q. Through sleeper daily from New York and Boston. Dry, clear climate. Write for booklet, "Booklet M" on winter sports.

Very Attractive
Private home in Paris, France, 156 Boulevard Pereire—near Bois de Boulogne and all surface communication. Few minutes to center. Every comfort—bath, electricity, excellent table. Inclusive terms \$100 monthly. References required and given. Address L. S. M. or Hotel Department, Christian Science Monitor.

NEWS IN BRIEF

TEXAS GIVES VIRGINIA PICTURE
RICHMOND, Va. — In the Virginia house of delegates recently Congressman Jack Beall of the fifth Texas district presented on behalf of the state of Texas to the state of Virginia an oil portrait of Gen. Samuel Houston.

WATER WASTE EXCEEDS USE
NEWARK, N. J.—More than half the water pumped into the Orange water mains is wasted, according to Frank X. Schieman, water clerk. On comparison with the quantity pumped at the municipal plant in Chestnut street a great leakage is indicated, as the difference between the supply pumped and the amount used is more than 319,000,000 gallons during the six months ending Dec. 1 last.

GAS IS SHORT AT GALT, ONT.
GALT, Ont.—Much inconvenience and annoyance have been caused the citizens of Galt, owing to the shortage of gas, and the matter has been taken up by the town council and a committee.

ELEVATOR FOR MARTINSBURG, VA.
WASHINGTON—The Senate committee of public buildings and grounds, of which Senator Watson of West Virginia is a member, has reported out Senator Chilton's bill for an appropriation of \$20,000 for an elevator for the public building at Martinsburg.

ORE IMPORTS SHOW INCREASE
PHILADELPHIA—Imports of iron, manganese and other ores show an increase of 44,653 tons for January and February as compared with the same two months of last year, according to figures made public by the commissioners of navigation. The number of ore vessels that arrived here since Jan. 1 was 37, with 188,380 tons.

PITTSBURGH CLAIMS EXTENSION
PITTSBURGH—This city is in reality a city with a population of 1,042,855 and built over an area of 405,880 acres. The city proper has 533,905 inhabitants and the suburbs 508,950.

COAL RUSHED TO COAST
BALTIMORE—Local operators in the soft coal fields contiguous to Baltimore still anticipate an increased demand from English sources as a result of the

MAJOR JUDSON IS PROMOTED
WASHINGTON—President Taft recently sent to the Senate the nomination of Maj. William Judson, now engineer commissioner of the district, to be a lieutenant-colonel in the engineer corps of the army. Major Judson succeeds Lieut.-Col. Edward Burr, promoted to

STATE STOCK SOLD AT \$10,000
ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The board of public works virtually picked up \$10,000 in cold cash for the state recently, when it sold the state's stock in the Philadelphia & Baltimore railroad for that amount to Samuel J. Steele, of Philadelphia. It develops that the state has no actual record of the value of the state's holdings in this corporation, consequently the amount received is regarded as a clear profit.

THE KIMBALL CAFE 115 W. MONROE STREET, CHICAGO
This restaurant appeals to discriminating people. (Established 1894.)

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Cor. Huntington Ave. and Gainsboro St.
Near Conservatory of Music, Boston
Opera House, Symphony Hall
Rooms single or en suite
HUTTON & YORK, Proprietors
ALSO OF
PLEASANT HOME (Summer Season)
George's Mills, N. H. On Lake Sunapee

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A CENTER FOR WINTER SPORTS
Open all the year. Steam heat, baths en suite; all modern conveniences. Sleighing, snowshoeing, skiing, tobogganing, and other sports. Dry, clear climate. Special terms to winter guests or parties. Write or telephone H. RANDALL, Prop.

BOSTON—HOTEL VENDOME

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Equally attractive to permanent and transient guests. Perfect quiet.
C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

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JAFFREY, NEW HAMPSHIRE
House and furnishings all new. Rooms single or en suite, with or without private bath. Electric lights, steam and open fires. 75 miles from Boston. Great place for week-end parties. Club Monday in winter.
E. C. SHATTUCK, Prop.

Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets, BOSTON.
Containing 350 rooms—300 with private baths.
AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner and Prop.

WATERBURY INN

Waterbury, Vermont.
Modern in every detail. Open fires, large sunny rooms. All winter sports here.
WILLIAM F. DAVIS.

Hotel Alexandra

CALGARY, ALBERTA
A MODERN UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.
CENTRALLY LOCATED.
ONE AND A HALF BLOCKS FROM RAILWAY STATION.
140 ROOMS \$1.50 up
35 With Bath
EUROPEAN PLAN.
H. L. STEPHENS, Manager.

UNITY AS SOLUTION

A matter of considerable importance from the civic educational standpoint is dealt with in a paper, presented at a recent meeting of the official council of the American Library Association and herewith reprinted, in part, from the January bulletin of the association. The paper, on educational unity, was by Walter L. Brown, librarian of the Buffalo public library and the ideas set forth would seem to deserve wide consideration, as indicating what might be accomplished in the way of eliminating waste and otherwise improving the municipal service by encouraging some general study of the city budget.

Each institution carries on its work, for the most part, in an independent way. The only thing in common with them all is that their support, or a part of it, comes from the city's treasury. This is almost certain to mean a considerable amount of waste through duplication of labor, waste of material and of administrative effort, to say nothing of the possible loss of influence and of force.

Buffalo is, doubtless, in this respect a typical city. Appropriations are made annually in its budget for the support, or the partial support, of a public circulating library and its branches, a reference library, night schools, a natural science museum, an historical society, an art gallery, organ recitals in its Convention hall, band concerts in its parks, a botanical garden and a zoological garden. It is probably true in this group of educational schemes, as it is probably true of a like group in any city, that each individual institution is active and progressive, finding that its work is growing and its field extending year after year and in constant need of larger appropriations.

Such an institution left by itself becomes a working center, and when it finds new work which needs to be done that is more or less akin to its own, it opens a new department without knowing or inquiring as to whether that field is not already cared for. The board of control of each of these activities is a law unto itself so far as its field of work is concerned, and for the most part each does its work with little definite knowledge of what other boards are doing or planning.

MONEY RAISED FOR TEXAS LINE
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Nearly \$5,000,000 in cash has been raised among St. Louis capitalists to finance the construction of an interurban electric line from Dallas to Waco, Texas, including the street railway system of the latter city. The new company is to be known as the Southern Traction Company of Texas.

CITY TAX COLLECTIONS LARGE
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Tax collections for this year, proportionately, have been quite equal to those of the fiscal year 1910-11. The total collections for 1910-11 were \$5,100,146.17 to date, while for the year the collections up to the present time total \$4,221,585.79. This year the tax collector has \$6,485,521.35, while last year the collections charged to the tax collector were \$7,750,000.

ANTHRACITE COAL BEDS MANY
WASHINGTON—According to the reports of the United States geological survey there are a number of anthracite coal beds in Colorado, New Mexico, Montana and Washington, besides the great anthracite deposits in Pennsylvania.

Instances of Duplication
To continue to use Buffalo as an illustration, three of its institutions have lecture courses without any affiliation or cooperation; the circulating library is called upon to collect material for

Hotel Somerset

Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.
Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up
FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PERMANENT GUESTS

Hotel Oxford

HARRY L. ELLIOTT, MGR.
HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON
Under New Management
Back Bay district, adjoining stations of the B. & A. New York Central Lines and N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Cars pass door to all principal streets and theatres (5 minutes).

European Plan, Cafe, Private Dining Rooms, New Banquet Hall
200 ROOMS 100 BATHS
Single rooms \$1.50, with bath \$1.50-\$2.00. Double Rooms \$1.50-\$2.00, with bath \$2.00-\$3.00. Suites 2, 3, 4 rooms, with bath, by the month or year. A comfortable and homelike hotel with large and airy rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.

Hotel Westminster

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C. A. GLEASON

Cook's Restaurant

ESPECIALLY FOR SHOPPERS AND VISITORS
88 Boylston Street, Boston

Hotel Brunswick

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H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, Inc.
REACON HILL.—Rooms with hot water, shower bath, \$7 to \$9 per week; rooms, private bath, \$10.50 to \$14; transient, \$1 per day and up; temperature hotel.

Hotel Puritan

Commonwealth Ave., BOSTON
A Distinctive Boston House
Unique in character and grade of its equipment. Attractive booklet with guide to Boston and vicinity will be mailed on request. C. S. COSTELLO, Mgr.

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Boston
H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

doing a large share of reference work, with the reference library but a short distance away; the natural science museum collects, among other things, the implements and pottery of the Indian tribes which occupied the Niagara frontier, while another collection of the same material is being made by the historical society, and there are probably many more such duplications of work.

We, of course, do not mean to say that any two of the institutions duplicate any great amount of effort, but the lines of their work do often cross, and each probably at times ignores the work of the other.

In these days of organization and cooperation for the purpose of increasing efficiency, it would seem that this lack of the spirit of getting together among educational institutions was behind the times, and that we who are interested in them were culpable in allowing this condition to exist. I think that we all know that it does exist to a greater or less extent in most cities. So far as our own work is concerned, we could all cite public libraries, even if it be not true of our own, which devote a part of their appropriation for most worthy educational effort that is rather far from their designated work of collecting books and placing them in the hands of readers.

Need Central Authority
It is difficult to bring about a closer cooperation with the present lack of any central authority to exercise control. We believe that the time has come to ask at least if some means to this end cannot be found, so far as it concerns the various institutions which receive support from the municipalities. It might, perhaps, be brought about through the forming of an educational commission, which should at least advise the scope and direction of the efforts of such institutions. Such a commission might be made up of representatives from the governing boards of the different institutions, or the executive officers, or of both, and in addition to formulating the lines of work, it might be a clearing house of ideas for cooperation and extension.

You can readily see, for example, that definitely educational courses might be devised by using them in this way; the libraries might supply the books, the science and art museums their lectures, and collections for study; the music, botanical gardens and other institutions might also be utilized in this way, making the whole something like a people's university in a broader sense than we think this phrase has been used.

Some systematic work of this kind need not interfere in any way with the general work now carried on by the different institutions, and such possible definite courses would appeal to a large number of our readers who need guidance and help, the want of which it is now difficult to make known, and, perhaps, quite as difficult adequately to provide for.

There is no question that the idea could be enlarged and made much more valuable by obtaining the cooperation of other educational institutions of the city with those of the municipality.

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CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

SOUTH STATION RESTAURANT
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving at or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences. J. C. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

WHY NOT DINE AT
The St. James Cafe
241-243 HUNTINGTON AVE. Near Mass. Ave.
French and American Cuisine.
Modest. Homelike. Attractive. Music.
Huyler's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

OAK GROVE CREAMERY CO. RESTAURANT
Opp. Berkeley Bldg. 431-437 Boylston St.
Unsurpassed Table—Our Own Pastry Goods—Lunch Room
Up One Flight—Elevator—Open 11.30 to 3 daily.

Cann's Sea Food 228 Mass. Av. Tel. 1967-1 B. B.
Making a specialty serving cooked Sea Food, including Oysters, Clams, Scallops, Fish in many varieties, Live and Boiled Lobsters, Live Lobster Meat, cooked Lobster Meat. Special attention to orders put up to take out.
"Telephone us and we will reserve you a table."
A SPECIALTY
Broiled Live Lobster, Drawn Butter, French Fried Potatoes, Dry Toast. . . 60c

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FRENCH RESTAURANT
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VISIT
109 Columbia St. and 505 Third Avenue, SEATTLE, WASH.

MARYLAND DAIRY LUNCHEON
When in Chicago
Dainty Home Cooked Meals may be had at Carrieabie. Table d'Hote Luncheon . . . 40c
No. 81 East Madison St. Business Luncheon. 40c

SHOOSHAN'S
LARGEST RESTAURANT IN BACK BAY
An UP-TO-DATE PLACE TO DINE
Quick service, excellent food, at reasonable prices. Prepared for extra business
166 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON
Massachusetts Chambers

THE ROMA
Famous Italian Restaurant
Table d'Hote and a la Carte Service
221 South Wabash Avenue, (bet. Jackson & Adams), CHICAGO.

The Consignors Union
48 WINTER STREET
Lunch 11 to 3 Afternoon Tea 3 to 5
Home-Made Bread, Cake, Pies, Etc., Served and on Sale.

THE KIMBALL CAFE
115 W. MONROE STREET, CHICAGO
This restaurant appeals to discriminating people. (Established 1894.)

Acorn Lunch
Room . . .
144 TREMONT ST., (Over St. Clair's)
Luncheon, 11 to 3.
Reasonable prices. Prompt service.

CAFE DE PARIS
RESTAURANT FRANCAISE
12 HAVLAND ST.
Boston, Mass.
MUSIC
Comb. Break 25c
Table d'Hote Luncheon . . . 25c
Table d'Hote Dinner . . . 50c
Dinner A-La-Carte
Room for Gentlemen

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St., near West

Spring Opening

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St., near West

Millinery

Gowns and Dresses
Suits

Quality of material comes first in the requirements of all of Chandler & Co.'s merchandise.

The world over the merchants who carry the finest quality goods invariably show the best styles.



This drawing was made from a model shown by Chandler & Co.

Real Hand Made French

Neckwear and Samples
at 33 1/3 and 50% Discount

The fact that it is Opening time accounts for this beautiful neckwear being available at about half-price—New York, Philadelphia and other large cities further south than Boston held their openings one week ago—and of course at all openings must be displayed New Neckwear.

To have this Neckwear, orders must have been placed three, four or five weeks ago—the purpose for which samples were brought out has been accomplished—and the neckwear business in the future will either be done on new samples or duplications of the best selling numbers among those that have already been manufactured—hence several of the best manufacturers, from whom Chandler & Co. secured their imported goods and reproductions—disposed of this neckwear for the sale that is usually held on Opening Day—and the fact that it is opening day has made it more necessary than ever that the lines should be most complete and of the most beautiful neckwear obtainable.

Of special interest are the large collars and fichus made to wear on taffeta dresses—some are of all Irish, while others are of batiste, beautifully embroidered and lace trimmed—some of the Marie Antoinette Fichus are of a size that practically cover the entire waist—there are stocks and jabots and chemisettes and they are all new.

Some of the French pieces are in advance of anything that has been made up in this country.

Price	Price
9 Large Real Irish Lace Collars, Value 14.00.....	4 Double Tab Jabots, with cluny lace, Value 5.50.....
27 Real Irish Lace Stocks, Value 3.00.....	3 Emb. Jabots, cluny trimmed, Value 3.75.....
9 Real Irish Lace Revers, Value 7.50.....	3 Real Irish Lace Jabots, Value 5.50.....
7 Real Irish Lace Coat Sets, Value 12.50.....	5 Bows, cluny trimmed, Value 1.50.....
3 Imported French Sailor Collars, hand emb., the ends of real thread lace, Value 10.50.....	2 Stocks, Jabots with double tab, Value 4.50.....
3 Imported French Batiste Fichus, net inserts, Value 18.50.....	2 Double Jabots, hand emb., Value 5.50.....
1 Large Collar, rich ends, Value 27.50.....	1 Pr. Irish Crochet Sleeves, Value 18.50.....
3 Real Irish Lace Fichus, Value 12.50.....	7 Large Chemisettes, real Irish, Value 18.50.....
2 French Batiste Fichus, convent emb., real lace trimmed, Value 18.50.....	7 Real Irish Quaker Collars, Value 13.00.....
2 Hand Emb. Batiste Collars, solid and eyelet work, Value 18.50.....	1 French Stock and Jabot, Value 10.50.....
3 Solid Irish Lace Fichus, Value 35.00.....	2 Tab Jabots, bows attached, Value 3.75.....
3 French Batiste Eton Collars, Value 16.50.....	17 Side Frills, real lace trimmed, Value 1.50.....
3 Large Irish Lace Collars, deep Paquin revers, Value 22.50.....	3 Double Jabots, hand emb., Value 1.50.....
3 Hand Emb. Jabots, real Irish lace, Value 9.50.....	4 Hand Emb. Jabots, Value 1.75.....
3 Hand Emb. Jabots, cluny bow attached, Value 5.50.....	3 French Fichus, sample pieces, colored emb., Value 16.50.....
3 Real Irish Dutch Collars, Value 9.50.....	1 Real Irish Lace Dress Set, Value 22.50.....
3 Real Irish Lace Chemisettes, Value 10.00.....	4 Real Filet Lace Fichus, Irish edge, Value 38.00.....
6 Double Jabots, Value 2.00.....	1 Large Fichu, Solid Irish, Value 50.00.....
2 Hand Emb. Tabs, Value 6.50.....	1 French Batiste Fichu, hand emb., Value 18.50.....
2 Real Irish Stocks, Jabot attached, Value 7.50.....	2 Large Batiste Collars, Irish medallions, Value 22.50.....

Sample Strips Laces and Trimmings

In the Lace and Trimming Department will be displayed some of the most beautiful laces—most extravagant trimmings and exquisite Embroideries ever shown at an Opening display—but in one corner of this department will be placed on sale nearly 500 Importers' Samples of the Newest Laces, Trimmings and Flounces, for like the neckwear they have served their purposes—we should have had them here last week, but notwithstanding the Opening they will be placed on sale Monday and the prices are something out of all proportion to the original values.

Beaded, Jeweled, Metal and Pompadour Effects

From 16 to 36 inches long and the flounces run 45 inches wide. These strips could be used very effectively for complete panels of dresses, tunics and waists.

1 yd. strips, Value 13.50 to 27.50 yd.	Price per strip.....	4.95
1 yd. strips, Value 5.50 to 13.50 yd.	Price per strip.....	2.95
1 yd. strips, Value 10.50 to 16.50 yd.	Price per strip.....	3.95
1 yd. strips, Value 8.50 to 12.50 yd.	Price per strip.....	1.95
1 yd. strips, Value 5.50 to 10.50 yd.	Price per strip.....	1.50
118 Strips Trimming, Value 2.00 to 7.00.	Price.....	1.00
100 Small Strips, Value 50c to 3.00.	Price.....	.25
Waist Fronts, Value 6.50 to 12.50 each.	Price.....	1.95
Waist Fronts, Value 5.00 each.	Price.....	1.50

Suits Dresses Coats Waists

Never have Chandler & Co. been able to show as complete or magnificent an assortment at their Spring Opening as at the present time—in fact their opening display on Monday will be nearly, if not quite, as complete in variety of models, materials and styles as at any time during the Spring Season.

Plain Tailored Suits

Strictly mannish in effect and of exceptionally straight lines. They are in serges, corduroy cloths, men's suiting whipcords, homespun and English novelty cloths. The coats are in one and two-button cutaway styles, others straight fronts with three or four buttons, at 25.00, 35.00 and 45.00.

Semi-Dress Suits

The assortment is large and includes serges, whipcords, corduroy cloths, novelty cloths and English suitings. The coats are in smart short models, with revers in numerous effective styles—some have large shawl collars, others are trimmed with agarie d'Ete and still others are elaborately braided at 35.00, 45.00 to 75.00.

Dress Suits

Of French taffeta, changeable taffeta, crepe bengaline, etamine, English and French serges. Some have the new braid trimming in scallop effect, others are trimmed with wide bands of braid, giving the skirt a tunic or overdress effect. All have fancy collars of satin, macrame lace or agarie d'Ete, at 48.00, 65.00, to 115.00.

Taffeta Silk Suits

In trimmed and semi-tailored models, with short smart coats, these are in the plain French taffetas, the taffetas changeant and the new brocaded taffetas. Nearly all are trimmed with macrame lace, velvet, embroidered batiste and large fancy pearl buttons, at 65.00 to 115.00.

Black Suits

For elderly women—all are of fine quality serge, braid and satin trimmed with fancy collars. These suits are made with skirts just a trifle fuller than the average, at 25.00 and 35.00.

Striped Suits

Of black and white, tan and white and gray and white materials, in plain tailored and semi-dress styles. Finely cut and finished models, some with deep collars and revers finished with plain contrasting cloth, at 35.00, 45.00 and 55.00.

Homespun and Mixture Suits

In the most stylish and effective of plain tailored models. The coats are in several styles, some with straight fronts, others in one and two-button cutaway effects—a few have touches of trimming on revers and collars, at 25.00 and 35.00.

White Serge Suits

In all white, and white with trimmings of the most delicate contrasting colors, the braid trimming in the semi-dress models is most effectively applied. In style, outline and tailoring the finest white serge suits ever shown by Chandler & Co., at 25.00, 35.00 to 48.00.

Misses' Suits

In navy and black whipcords, serges and corduroy cloths. Some are in plain-tailored styles, others in semi-dress models with trimmings of macrame lace, velvet, pique and azure d'Ete; at 25.00 and 35.00.

Misses' Suits

In mannish effects of diagonals, serges, checks, mixtures, homespuns, etc. These, too, are in plain tailored and tailored trimmed styles, some having touches of brilliant coloring, emphasizing the youthful lines, at 25.00 and 35.00.

Semi-Dress Street Coats

Mostly in navy and black serges, and whipcords. A few models are shown in etamine with the new kimono sleeves. All are long, graceful garments with trimmings of satins, braids, large pearl buttons or tissue eponge; at 35.00, 40.00 and 50.00.

Auto and Street Coats

Serviceable for street, auto or tourist wear—all are made of Scotch mixtures or homespuns, in browns, grays and tans. Many have "set in" kimono sleeves. All are full length styles, at 22.50, 30.00 to 60.00.

Chiffon Taffeta Dresses

In changeable and plain effects for afternoon and street wear—combined with chiffon and net and trimmed with delicate shadow and macrame laces, some have the new Robespierre collars and the new side pannier draped skirt, 25.00, 35.00 to 75.00.

Chiffon and Charmeuse Gowns

Most effective afternoon and evening dresses—some showing the new "Coatee" style. The skirts are mostly in the new short tunic effect, beautifully draped with chiffon and laces, at 65.00, 85.00 to 200.00.

Lingerie Dresses

Of batiste, voile and linen—all are of sheer dainty materials, with attractive embroidered designs, combined with real filet, cluny and Irish laces—a few models show the handsome Medici collars and cuffs, at 22.50, 37.50, to 200.00.

"Coatee" Dresses

Several models are shown in this charming new idea—in taffeta, charmeuse, linen and voile—they are difficult to get but Chandler & Co. foreseeing the demand weeks ago placed orders for them in several models. They are here and are without doubt the prettiest novelty shown for many a season. 35.00, 50.00 to 150.00.

Serge Dresses

In navy and white smart tailored models for street wear—some have collars and cuffs of lace and lingerie, at 18.50 to 35.00.

The New "Goupy" Blouses

In batiste, lace and embroidered nets, many in Dutch neck styles, with trimmings of embroidery and fine laces, the most effective waist novelty of the season, 35.00, 45.00, to 58.00.

Changeable Taffeta Waists

These beautiful French taffeta waists are in the exact shades to wear with the two piece changeable taffeta suits so much in demand. In plain tailored styles, also dress models with ratine and lace trimmings at 5.55 and 8.50.

Chiffon Waists

Made over silk and chiffon cloth, others over net and lace, in models for street or afternoon wear. Some are daintily trimmed with the new shadow laces, others are delicately embroidered, at 10.00, 12.50, 16.50 to 25.00.

French Hand Made Blouses

Most effective lingerie waists in fine batiste, mostly in yoke styles of real Irish, valenciennes and cluny laces, and hand embroidered, at 8.00, 9.00 to 22.50.

Lingerie Waists

Of cotton Crepe, sheer batiste, voile and fancy marquisette. Exceedingly effective models with hand embroidery, cluny, valenciennes, filet and Irish lace trimmings—both high and Dutch neck, at 3.75, 5.00, 7.50 to 15.00.

Lace Waists

The assortment is most unusual, as it includes, besides waists entirely of real Irish lace in exceptional patterns, waists in most effective lace combinations, such as Irish with cluny, filet, net or the more delicate shadow laces, at 16.50, 22.50, to 65.00.



This drawing was made from a model shown by Chandler & Co.

Taffeta "Coatees"

The fashionable little coats of chiffon and changeable taffetas are quite the Spring novelty.

With our Paris correspondence under date of February 27th and received only on Thursday was enclosed a style photograph taken at the races showing a manikin from one of the leading Parisian Dress-makers, wearing one of the Taffeta "coatees."

The "Coatees" are fashioned after the cutaway coat styles, panel back effects, and Eton models. Many have the heavy macrame lace shoulders; others with macrame bretelles. They will be shown in the New Spring Shades of cerise, Parisian blue, apricot, gold, green, black and white, in both the changeable and the plain taffetas. They are most effective over Lingerie and Net dresses or over contrasting silk gowns. Price..... 16.50

New French Foulards

Imported to Retail at 1.25

These came in too late—the importer wanted them in January but they did not arrive until the latter part of February. It was a very large shipment and there were some beautiful Foulards among them, and some that were not quite as attractive. The entire lot was offered at an almost unheard of low price, with the privilege of selection at a slight advance—this was availed of and on Monday will be placed on sale about 1200 yards of New French Foulards imported to retail at 1.25.....

Note—While it is the opening time for other merchandise, everybody knows the opening time for Spring Silks comes sometime in January—and this accounts for the prices being cut now.

New Chameleon Silk Serge

One of the most stylish silk materials of the season—on account of late delivery Chandler & Co. secured 1500 yards from the manufacturer so low they can sell them at exactly one-half price. Eight of the newest Paris shades. One yard wide. Value 2.00. Price..... 1.00

Sale of Bon Ton Corsets

120 Pairs in all. Values 6.00 to 10.00

Comprising No. 985—73 pairs in white, pink and blue imported broche, regular price, 10.00; No. 955—19 pairs in white, regular price 7.00; No. 944—10 pairs, regular price 6.00; No. 953—1 pair, regular price 10.00; No. 937—2 pairs, regular price 10.00; No. 958—5 pairs, regular price 10.00; No. 980—4 pairs, regular price 10.00; No. 988—2 pairs, regular price 10.00; No. 986, 3 pairs, regular price 13.00; No. 994—1 pair, regular price 10.00.

Every corset in the lot will be sold at 3.00 a pair.

East India Druggets

Or As They Are Sometimes Termed "Bangalore Druggets"

Away off in East India quite a colony of the native workers are employed executing orders for Chandler & Co., and on the crude sketches of some of the old original designs of East India Druggets, from which these natives work, could be seen the marking C. & Co. Boston—these weavers work month in and month out on these splendid floor coverings under contract for Chandler & Co.

Even the wool is specially sorted and bought for these fine druggets, and they are dyed in special colors, and owing to the superiority of the colors and the correctness of the true Indian designs the business is increasing yearly.

Recent shipments have arrived and these are as fine as any that have ever been received and are invoiced so low that it makes

The market price of Imported East India Druggets

14x10	Instead of 56.00 as elsewhere, now.....	42.50
12x9	Instead of 43.00 as elsewhere, now.....	32.50
10x8	Instead of 32.00 as elsewhere, now.....	23.50
9x6	Instead of 22.00 as elsewhere, now.....	15.00
6x3	Instead of 8.00 as elsewhere, now.....	5.00
5x2.3	Instead of 5.50 as elsewhere, now.....	3.50
9x3	Instead of 12.00 as elsewhere, now.....	7.75
Mats	Instead of 2.25 as elsewhere, now.....	1.25

Several bales of fine Persian rugs just withdrawn from bond have also been added to the Oriental rug stock of Chandler & Co.

Persian Mosuls.....	18.50	Persian Bijars.....	45.00
Persian Kurdistans.....	25.00	Persian Feraghans.....	35.00
Persian Hamadans.....	25.00	Persian Nomads.....	75.00
Antique Daghestans.....	45.00	Antique Kabistans.....	65.00
Beluchistans.....	12.50	Hall Runners.....	45.00

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1912

Taking Steps to Preserve Historic Flags in America

Method Given Trial Has Impressed Those Who Ask National or State Help in Undertaking This Project

ACTION NECESSARY

It has long been apparent that unless something is done to better preserve historic flags in America, these reminders of other days will vanish comparatively soon from memorial halls and other places. Therefore, it is gratifying to learn that at last some definite steps have been taken with a view to repairing and keeping intact these notable relics, and that a method justifying confidence that this object may be accomplished already has been tried and not found wanting. A bill appropriating \$30,000 for the repair and preservation of the flags at Annapolis was introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington last Wednesday by Representative A. L. Bates of Pennsylvania. Four trophy flags, tattered and worn—that of Commodore Perry, with its motto, "Don't give up the ship," another that he flew on his visit to Japan in 1853, and two ensigns captured in the war of 1812—stretched on racks before the speaker's desk, called forth patriotic enthusiasm and the measure was passed quickly. Throughout the Union are cherished flags to which attach stirring memories. The following article touches upon efforts begun to secure more national and state cooperation in the saving of these banners, and describes briefly the process by which it is hoped to preserve them in years to come.

A MAN and a woman, strangers in Boston, slowly traversed the ascending paths of the Common, crossing from Tremont street to Beacon, and toiled up the steep flights of stately stone terraces that lead up the hill to the main entrance of the State House.

"It may be imposing," said the woman when they had reached the top and stopped to rest, "and I suppose it's sacred, but give me the plains of Illinois that allow you to get to some place without using all the energy you have before you reach it. I should think those senators and representatives would be ready to go straight back home as soon as they get here!"

"The senators and representatives, madam, take the elevator," said a Boston gentleman, who proved to be one of them, standing nearby. Then he told her how by climbing the hill a little farther and going around to the side they could enter the building from the ground and be carried in an elevator to any floor they wished.

"It is enough of a hill however you manage it," the woman said. "A person must have to want to come very much to be willing to undertake it."

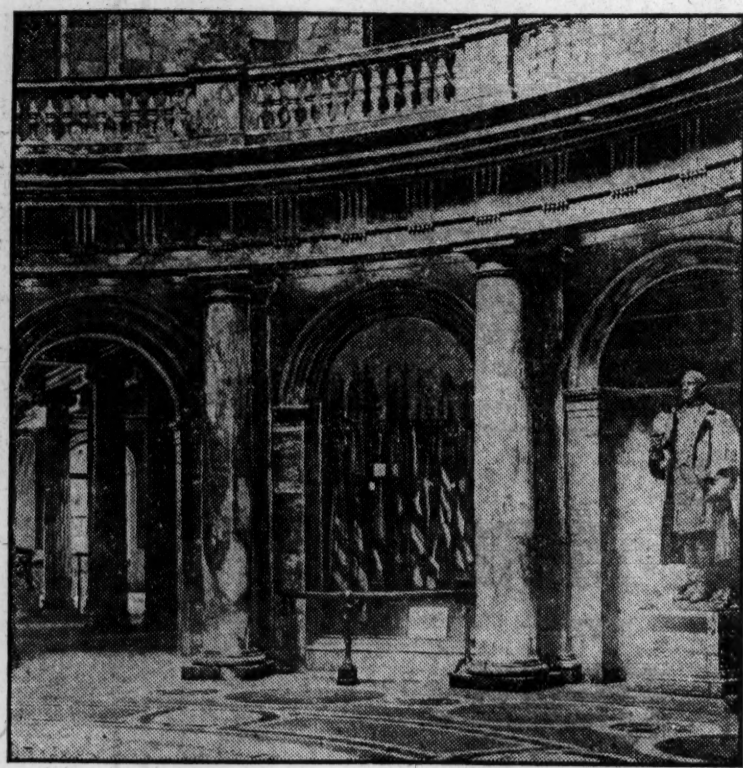
When she had gone inside and caught a glimpse through white Doric vistas of the deep glow of the golden light shining on the red and blue of honored battle flags, she thought that even the climb without the elevator was worth the effort. She and the man quickly directed their steps to the beautiful chamber and stood with reverence all too infrequent in this present generation before these memorials of the courage, sacrifice and devotion of men that laid their all upon the altar of their country's need.

In the Hall of Flags

The Hall of Flags is almost, if not quite, as impressive as the Dome des Invalides in Paris, consecrated to the memory of Napoleon. It is in circular form, of Sienna marble, rising to a dome with bronze cornice enlivened by the eagles of the Republic. The crest of the commonwealth, appearing above in cathedral glass, is surrounded by the seals of the other 12 original states. The gallery is supported by 16 marble pillars. Above are great paintings, "The Pilgrims on the Mayflower," "John Eliot Preaching to the Indians," "Concord Bridge, April 19, 1776," and "The Return of the Colors to the Custody of the Commonwealth, Dec. 22, 1865." Four illuminated niches with glass fronts contain the battle flags carried by the Massachusetts volunteers in the civil war and in the Spanish war.

As the two visitors examined the bullet-riddled flags and realized with regret that these were dropping to pieces in their cases, so that they would not be there for future generations to see, a woman entered and moved uncertainly from one case to another. She seemed worried and confused and was evidently looking for something she could not find. The guard spoke to her and after a moment led her to a certain case and helped her find the things she wanted, then presently joined the couple from Illinois.

"That woman's husband is an old



Hall of flags at the State House in Boston, showing some emblems that were carried by Massachusetts soldiers

soldier," he said. "He used to come here week after week to look at the flag he served under. Sometimes he would stay around for hours and at other times he would just come and look at the flag, then go away. He can't come any more, his wife just told me, but he loves that flag as some men love their children. He has sent her to look at it and then come back and tell him."

At the naval academy at Annapolis, Md., is another handsome apartment which has been especially fitted, at heavy cost, to form an appropriate setting for other historic flags belonging to the United States government. The flags

themselves lie done up in newspaper and camphor in a wooden box, pulling apart, moth-eaten, crumbling to dust, awaiting an appropriation by Congress for their repair and preservation.

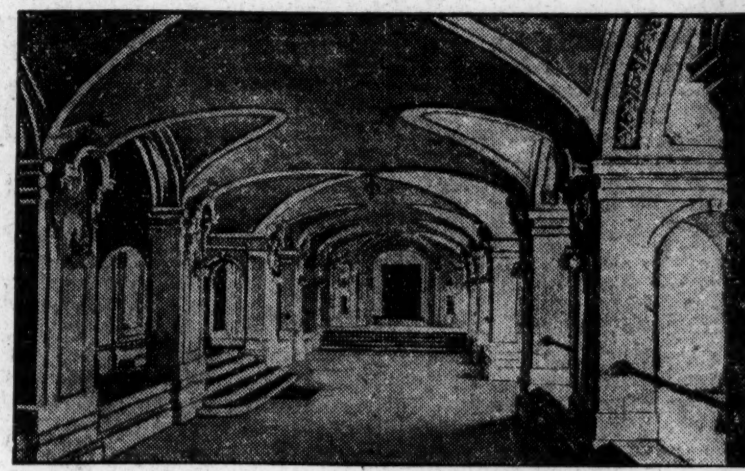
Though no more significant, some of these flags at Annapolis played a more conspicuous part in the country's history than the honored ones in the Massachusetts State House. One of them is the world-famous battle flag Commodore Perry hoisted at the masthead of the flag-ship Lawrence as a signal for action at the battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813. It is inscribed in white letters with the last words of Capt. James Lawrence, "Don't

Collections at Annapolis and in Massachusetts State House Likely to Receive Attention by This Plan

FALLING TO PIECES

give up the ship." Another is the first United States ensign hoisted in Japan. It was used by Commodore Perry in his interview with the Japanese commissioners at Uraga, Province of Sagami, July 14, 1853. A third is the ensign of the Macedonian, captured Oct. 28, 1812, by the frigate United States, Capt. Stephen Decatur commanding. A fourth is an English royal standard captured at York, Canada, by Commodore Chauncey in 1813. This is the only English royal standard captured from Great Britain now in the possession of any nation. There are also a number of flags taken in the war with Spain, notably the standard of the governor-general of the Philippines, and the Spanish ensign which flew over his headquarters.

There are 150 of these flags at Annapolis, all taken in battle or after battle since the time of the threatened war with France in 1798. They signify not heroism and sacrifice only, nor epochs in the history of the United States alone. They mark the progress of movements that have left their impress upon the entire civilized world. These flags are of priceless value, but all are dropping to pieces. Some of them are moth eaten; all are disintegrating by reason of their imperfections of construction. Silk flags fall to pieces by their own weight. Parts of these have become mere floss and the ravages in them are constantly extending. Flags of bunting crumble and blow away as powder. The preservation of these flags has been the subject of much discussion, research and expenditure, but until recently all have been ineffectual. There is now before Congress a bill to appropriate \$30,000 for the preservation of the flags at Annapolis and the Legis-



Lobby in new Academic hall at Annapolis, where historic banners will be placed as soon as they are ready

lature of Massachusetts is considering the repair and preservation of its flags in the same way.

Commander W. C. Cole of the United States navy, senior member of the committee of memorials and exhibits at the Naval Academy, is behind the movement to protect from further damage the flags belonging to the government. He has seen the problem of flag-preservation as one entirely new to the public, and his duty to present lucidly to it the facts based upon expert knowledge. In this and in his effort to awaken general public interest in the question, he is backed by the approval of the navy department. To gain their aid in securing the necessary legislation he has sent out a letter to the various patriotic societies of the country, outlining the proposition as follows:

"The last Congress appropriated \$3000 for the installation of these flags in the exhibition cases already built under previous appropriations. Of this money I have not spent a cent. Several months ago I began to look into this question and commenced a pretty general correspondence with the Smithsonian insti-

tution, the custodian of the flags in the State House, Boston, Mass., and other people, and also found some correspondence concerning the preservation of flags in the correspondence files of the Naval Academy. The correspondence ultimately narrowed down to the Governor of Massachusetts, and principally with ex-Gov. Curtis Guild, who seemed to have taken a most active interest in the question of flag preservation. He referred me to a woman who had charge of the preservation and exhibition of the flags which they now have in the Massachusetts State House. I then began a correspondence with Mrs. Amelia Fowler, whom I found to be a remarkable character, of gentle birth and breeding, who has taken up this work originally as a pastime and later on as a profession.

"About the first of May I succeeded in getting Mrs. Fowler to come down here to make an inventory of the flags and to make an estimate of material, labor and time for the preservation and exhibition of them.

"The flags were packed in wooden boxes in as good shape as possible—i. e., in camphor balls and newspaper—and the

Emblems Marking Events of Great Importance Face Disintegration Unless Repairs Are Provided For

WEST POINT ACTS

boxes were as near airtight as possible, though not tin or lead lined. No doubt this would have been done had the money been available at the time. They were packed in 1900. This date I took from the date of the newspapers used in packing. There is no other record of the date. On opening the boxes the flags were found to be in a most deplorable condition, moth-eaten until some of them were in tatters. In the handling of these flags Mrs. Fowler showed that she knew her business, and I have obtained a careful inventory showing the condition of each flag, and they are now repacked in the cases, awaiting the outcome of the effort I am now beginning.

Plan Under Consideration

"Nearly 1000 years ago the wife of the Duke of Normandy made some tapestries, which tapestries are known today as Bayeux tapestries. They have been constantly under exhibit and have been transported to various art exhibitions at different times. They are made of fine linen, and everything in connection with them is of linen or silk. After studying the situation down here Mrs. Fowler proposes to back these flags with this very fine-weave linen, which she says she can obtain from a particular factory in Ireland. The flags will be sewn on the linen with silk by expert needlewomen, with small stitches that will not be visible at the distance an observer will stand in viewing them when in the exhibition cases. In one case, that of the royal standard, the material is heavy enough to require additional support on fine wire mesh made of rustless material.

"The summation of the surface of these flags amounts to about 1200 yards, and Mrs. Fowler estimates that the material for this work will cost \$1500 and that it will require 100 needlewomen, working 200 days, to accomplish the work. This will bring the labor cost to \$26,000.

"When the proposition was first put up to me, the amount of money required was staggering, but, in thinking the question over, and realizing that these flags would by this method be preserved for 1000 years, or certainly as long as the buildings in which they are to be exhibited will stand, and further realizing that if the interest of the naval committees of Congress can be aroused that \$30,000 can be obtained as easily as \$3000, I have determined to make an effort to push this thing through during my duty here at the naval academy.

"I am enclosing herewith photographs of a few of the flags as mentioned above. The ravages of the moths can be plainly seen, particularly in the old flags. Does it not appear to you that the money required for the rehabilitation and preservation of these flags is a small amount in view of the wonderful inspiration the sight of these trophies of the valor and bravery of our own people must arouse in the hearts of the most phlegmatic?"

West Point also has a fine collection of valuable flags and negotiations are almost completed for preserving these flags by this same method.

Method Already Tried

For the purpose of having a practical illustration of what may be done with the flags one of them has already undergone this process; and so successfully that Commander Cole is of the opinion that every one who sees it must be convinced of the efficacy of the method and the wisdom of having all the flag attended to in the same way. This is the jack of the Epervier, an English brig which was captured April 29, 1814, off Cape Canaveral by the sloop of war Peacock and afterwards taken into service, forming one of the squadron sent under Commodore Decatur to the Mediterranean.

Among the flags at Annapolis not already mentioned are the ensign of the Insurgent which was captured by the Constellation in 1799, the ensigns of the Guerriere, the Cyane, the Java, the Boxer and the Frolic—all of these and a number of others relating to the war of 1812; a Mexican ensign and two Mexican flags, beautiful pieces of work of unknown history, and an ensign captured at Mazatlan by Commodore W. B. Shubrick, all of which date back to the Mexican war; the ensign of the Albatross, captured by Lieutenant Cushing in 1864, and a number of Korean flags captured in 1871.

The preservation of these flags is of world-wide interest. Other nations besides the United States, all countries, in fact, have flags whose worth is beyond valuation and which, like those at Annapolis and those gathered together under the gilded dome on Beacon hill, are slowly dragging apart and falling away or crumbling to dust. Year after year the remnants of what were once proud banners are swept together and consigned to some dust heap to be seen no more, some written description or pictured surface alone remaining.

When it once becomes known that the preservation of these flags is a practicable possibility, it is to be expected that many such relics of former days and great achievements will be saved for the years to come.

POWELL RIVER PAPER PLANT TO INCREASE TRADE IN NORTHWEST

VICTORIA, B. C.—In the forests of British Columbia in the brief space of 18 months a town of 2000 people with all modern improvements found in cities has been achieved.

The Powell River Company, Ltd., at Powell river, 75 miles north of Vancouver, was formed in October, 1909, with a capitalization of \$4,000,000 by the members of the Brooks, Scanlon Lumber Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and is a close corporation, no shares being on the market. The head office of the company is situated at Vancouver, B. C.

The work of commencing this undertaking was actively started in the early part of 1910, and since then some 1200 men have been continuously employed on construction. The purpose of the industry is the manufacture of news print paper, and so well advanced is the work of completing the plant and buildings that it is intended to commence the manufacture and shipment of paper about March 15. The plant is the first of its kind in Western Canada, and is equalled by none in the world in respect to its modern construction, machinery and equipment.

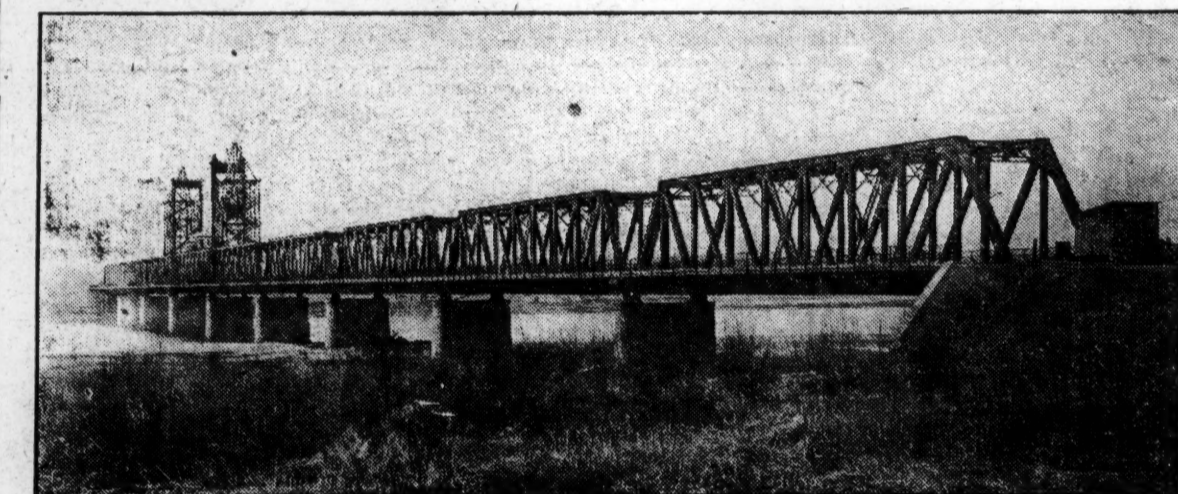
On entering the buildings one is appalled by the immense amount of machinery required in this industry, the major portion of which is of Canadian manufacture, and is of the most modern type. In addition the company has installed and fully equipped a foundry and machine shop so that repairs which may be necessary can be accomplished on the ground. The plant will be operated by power generated at Powell lake, situated one mile from the sea, the falls being midway between the lake and the site of the plant.

The water has been impounded by a large concrete dam, rendering available practically an unlimited amount of power, which will undoubtedly have the effect of drawing to Powell river other manufacturers, who will consider it a desirable location.

The daily capacity of the plant is 100 tons of news print paper.

When fully in operation the works and logging of the raw material will give steady employment to no less than 750 men. These employees, with members of their families, many of them being married men, will form the nucleus of what may easily become one of the most important points on the coast. The company, recognizing that the success of its undertaking will depend largely on the cooperation of its employees, and desiring to encourage good men to remain with it, has with commendable foresight undertaken the building of a model town with all conveniences, such as electric light, sewers, water and the multifarious details of town life in modern places.

FORT SMITH-VAN BUREN FREE BRIDGE NEARLY FINISHED AND ALREADY IN USE



FORT SMITH, Ark.—Building the free bridge connecting Fort Smith and Van Buren, two Arkansas cities separated by the Arkansas river, is an earnest of the progressiveness and enterprise of the people residing in Fort Smith township of Sebastian county and those of Crawford county, of which Van Buren is the county seat.

The structure is about 1700 feet long and 60 feet wide, and rests on nine concrete piers five feet higher than the high-water record. It has a lift span, operated by electricity, for service when a steamboat passes the bridge. There are three tracks for use by the electric street railway and steam railroads, two wagon ways and two foot ways.

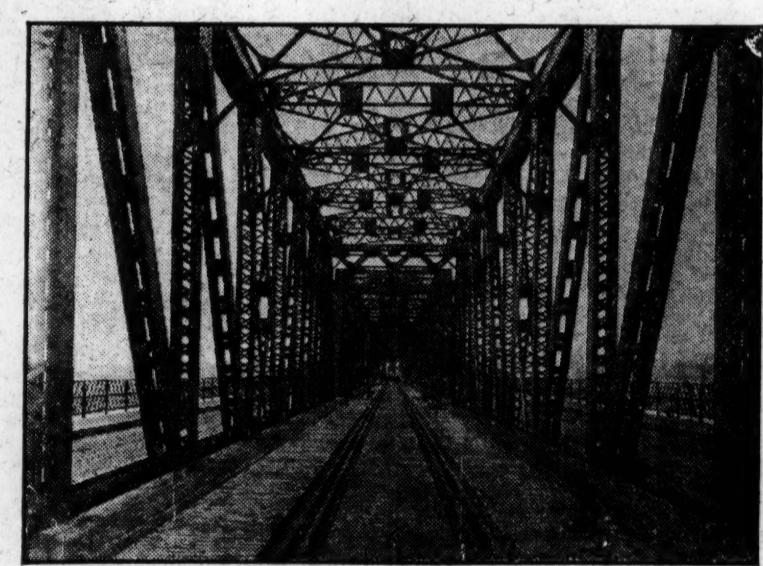
The bridge cost \$800,000 and is almost completed. It is already in use. The formal opening will be on April 2 when the two cities will hold a joint celebration, with Gov. George W. Donaghey as the principal speaker.

The bridge was built without the slightest suspicion of dishonesty. The commissioners and all interested in it have worked in harmony, and it will open up one of the richest fruit, agricultural and stock-raising sections of Arkansas.

Col. W. E. Decker, editor and proprietor of the Southwest American, Fort Smith's morning newspaper, took the draft of the first bill to Little Rock to present it to the Legislature. The project was favorably received and finally a perfected measure was passed by the Senate and House with only one or two dissenting votes.

The board of bridge commissioners was composed of William J. Johnston of Fort Smith, Percy R. Allen of Van Buren, George H. Lyman of Fort Smith, John Brown of Van Buren, Charles W. L. Armour of Fort Smith, and Randolph Comstock of Uniontown. Mr. Lyman was elected president of the board, Mr. Johnston treasurer, and Roy M. Johnston secretary. J. M. Hill, former chief justice of the Arkansas supreme court is chief counsel.

The bridge fund was raised by a special assessment upon the property benefited and, although at first there was considerable opposition, as the structure grew the people began to realize the importance of having a free bridge.



Views of \$600,000 structure which stands as a monument to the enterprise and honesty of two Arkansas cities

STATEN ISLAND LIGHT TO BE SEEN 21 MILES

NEW YORK—On April 15 the new beacon which the government is erecting on a hill at Richmond, Staten Island, will be lighted for the first time. So powerful is it that its rays can be perceived 21 miles distant.

This new beacon, notice of which has been sent to shipmasters here and abroad through the regular government "notice to mariners," will be officially known as the Ambrose Channel Outer Range Staten Island (rear) Light Station. The light, which is to be "fixed white," will have what is known as a range lens and a 300,000 candlepower incandescent oil vapor bull's-eye light. It will be shown from a light color octagonal brick tower on a gray limestone base. The light is 231 feet above sea level, and it stands on a plateau about two and one-half miles in-

shore and five and one-eighth miles from the West Bank lighthouse.

When these two lights are in range of a pilot entering the harbor he knows that his vessel is heading directly for the entrance to Ambrose channel, and it holds good for the four miles from the entrance to the first turn in the channel.

The Navesink electric light, which flashes every five seconds, is the only one that can be seen further at sea than this new beacon. Its range is 22 miles. The Chapel Hill beacon rear light is visible 21 miles—the same distance as the new light.

Commander Clark Stearns, U. S. N., inspector of the third lighthouse district, at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, announced Monday that the work on Ambrose channel was now completed except for what is designated as "trimming."

KANSAS DRILLING 5000 WELLS DEVOTED TO IRRIGATION PURPOSES

TOPEKA, Kan.—It is estimated by officials of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway that more than 5000 irrigation wells are being drilled in western Kansas this winter. And every well means from 40 to 60 acres of land under irrigation during the hot season next summer.

"Derricks are as thick in western Kansas as they ever were in the oil fields," said Charles A. Walker, division freight agent of the Santa Fe. "They are similar in size and shape to those used in the oil fields, and they are in veritable droves throughout the western part of the state, especially in Finney, Scott, Hamilton, Ness, Logan, Haskell and Gray counties."

The wells vary in depth from 30 to 400 feet and are from 12 to 30 inches in diameter, depending on how large the pumps are. The drills go down from 15 to 50 feet after striking water and the water is drawn from the bottom of the well, so that there is always sufficient head to the water to guarantee steady pumping.

For 30 miles on each side of the Arkansas river there is what is known as the "underflow," an inexhaustible sheet of water flowing through gravel and sand at the rate of 800 feet a day and from 100 to 300 feet thick. All of these wells tap this underflow and get water from it for the crops when the rains do not come. The water is pumped into ponds scattered about over the fields to be irrigated, and the pumps keep going day and night. The water is allowed to run out of these ponds and over the fields as needed.

These wells cost from \$750 to \$2000 fully equipped with pumps and gasoline engines, the cost depending on the depth and size of the pumps. John Botts, near Syracuse, in Hamilton county, has a well 33 feet to water, and a centrifugal pump with four-inch discharge pipe pumps 480 gallons of water a minute. The plant cost \$750, and by starting the pump in May a half section of 320 acres of land will be irrigated all summer, as the water is stored in eight ponds.

ANTHRACITE COAL FIELD DISCOVERED

CORDOVA, Alaska—Anthracite and semi-anthracite coal has been discovered at the head of White river, Yukon territory, Canada, a few miles from the summit of Skolai pass.

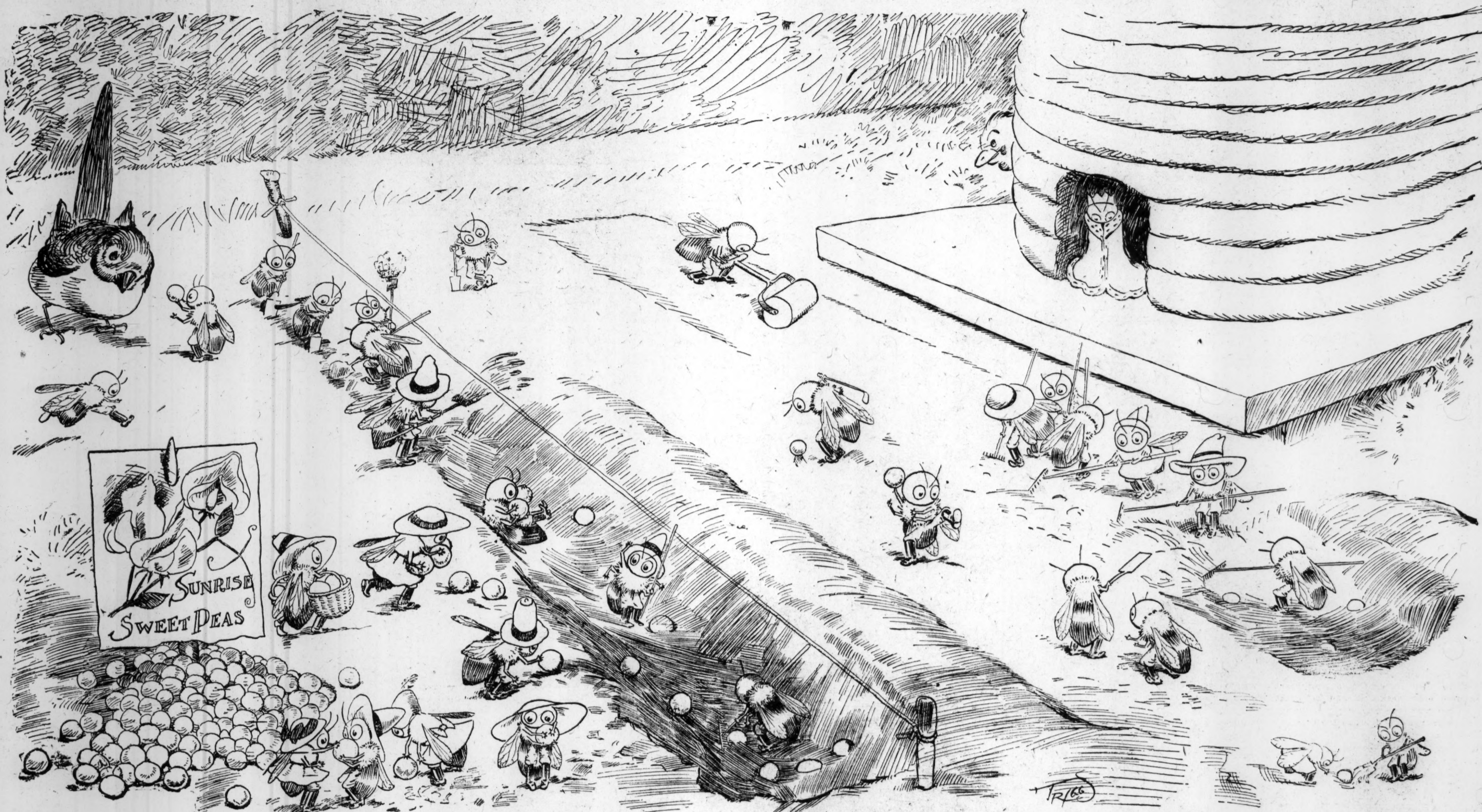
The new fields are within 50 miles of the great Chitina-Kotsina-Nizina copper district of Alaska, where extensive mining operations are in progress.

Skolai pass is only 57 miles from the Bonanza copper mine, where a branch of the Copper River railroad now terminates. In Yukon territory coal lands are leased by the government for 27 years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre, with a royalty of 5 cents a ton on the merchantable output of the mine.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Now spring is at hand and the queen of the bees
Has sent out her subjects to plant the sweet peas;
For started quite early they're ready in time,
(Don't peas for the bees make an excellent rhyme?)

They first dig a trench that is deep and quite level,
And then they are careful the edges to bevel;
Sam says they must notice which way they incline a
Seed lest the sprouts should come up down in China.

And Sally May wonders which color is which,
The seeds, all alike as they lie in the ditch,
Will grow rosy blossoms, pink, purple or red
Or white or magenta or crimson, 'tis said.

The bees really think that the planting's a joke,
They do it to imitate silly men folk;
Their hearts are assured if they waited at ease
That somewhere they'd find ready grown their sweet peas.

And some take as usual a little recess,
And practise baseball with the grandest success;
And Buzz, who is pitching a pea—he's a funner—
Says "This pea when planted will bring out a runner."

Way down in a corner the two little bees
Are planting a seed just however they please.
We know that tomorrow they'll hurry a-shouting
And dig the seed up to find out if it's sprouting.

Here's Mother Bird coming to see what is doing,
She thought seeds were made for the birds to be chewing,
But Busy explains what it all is about,
So Bird from their garden agrees to keep out.

The queen looking on finds it truly enchanting
To know what will come of this vigorous planting;
She thinks of the honey, for long she has known
That sturdy endeavor will reap what is sown.

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POET MERRY WITH CHILDREN

THE poet, William Cullen Bryant, while not what would be termed genial, was nevertheless kind, considerate and generous.

Clementina Nahmer, in the Springfield Republican, gives the public some pleasant glimpses of him as he appeared in his little native town of Cummington, the beauties of which his poems frequently celebrate. "The Rivulet" ran behind the house where he was born, and there it still ripples, narrowly confined between walls of rough, mossy stone, set by Bryant and his brother when they were boys.

In the years of his maturity and fame he often returned to Cummington. He presented to it a public library, a new schoolhouse and improved roads; and every autumn when the pears on his farm were ripe, he sent a great basketful to the children at the district school.

Once he gave the pupils a feast at his house. They were somewhat awed, and

embarrassed in their efforts toward a demeanor of unquestionable politeness; they watched one of the ladies of his household while at table, and only ventured to do exactly what she did. When she took a cracker, they all took crackers; when she bit a pear they would bite, and so on; but one boy, more ambitious than the rest, undertook the capture of a grape, chasing it around his plate with his knife and essaying to balance it on the end thereof. Mr. Bryant, seeing his trouble, exclaimed: "Take your fingers, my boy, take your fingers!"

With one little girl who lived in his home he was always merry and cheerful, letting her sit on his study table while he recited the lines of the Odyssey, which he was then translating, and having also many a gay romp with the little maiden. But if he did not care for her chatter, he would put her in the big waste paper basket, carry her out, and overturn basket and all upon the grass of the lawn.

WHY?

WHY does a duck never get wet?

There are several reasons. For one thing, the feathers that cover the body of the duck are very thick and very smooth. The feathers are so thick that the water on which the duck is floating does not come in contact with the air underneath the feathers and the skin of the duck is kept quite dry and warm.

But this would not be enough by itself. Considerable oil proceeds from an opening on the back of the duck near the tail, and this oil is used by the duck to smear over its feathers to make them extremely smooth and slippery. Oil and water will not mix, and so the duck—like any other bird which lives in the water—having covered its feathers with a thin layer of this oil, prevents the water from wetting the feathers.—Exchange.

LAKE HAS TIDES

Lake Superior is the largest body of fresh water in the world. It is water of wonderful purity and coldness, and the temperature varies through winter and summer not more than six degrees.

The whole bottom of the lake is believed to be a strong rock basin, though it would seem that there must be great springs at the bottom to help keep up the enormous volume of water. From the north there is a large amount of water pouring into the lake year in and year out, the swift-rushing Nipigon and other streams furnishing no small part of the supply. These streams in a large measure make up for the loss from the surface.

Strange as it may seem, the lake has tides, well-defined tides, discovered in 1860. The average rise and fall every 24 hours is 1.14-1.00 of a foot; the maximum tide at new and full moon is 1.28-1.00 of a foot.—St. Nicholas.

Three hundred started as farmers' sons.

Two hundred started as messenger boys.

Two hundred were newsboys.

One hundred were printers' apprentices.

One hundred were apprenticed in manufactories.

Fifty began at the bottom of railway work.

Fifty—only 50—had wealthy parents to give them a start.—Exchange.

HARD HITTERS

Ask 10 persons what is the strongest animal force in the world, and nine will reply that it is a blow from a lion's paw. The tenth man may express the belief that it is a kick of a Missouri mule.

As a matter of fact, the blow of a whale's tail is the strongest animal force; a blow delivered by a full grown whale placed at just the right distance would smash in the side of a wooden ship.

The second strongest force is the kick of a giraffe, and this kick is adequate protection to these animals.

The stroke of a lion's paw comes third on the list.—Harper's Weekly.

POLITE BOY

"What dirty hands you have, Johnnie!" said his teacher. "What would you say if I came to school that way?"

"I wouldn't say anything," replied Johnnie. "I'd be too polite."—Delineator.

BOYS WHO WON

"I have on my desk," said the writer, "a list of 1000 successful business men of this nation. By 'successful' I do not mean mere money-makers, but men who have given us new conceptions of steam, electricity, construction work, education, art, etc. These are the men who influence our moral as well as our physical lives. They construct for better things."

"How these men started in work is interesting. Their first foot-hold in work is a fine study."

"Three hundred started as farmers' sons."

"Two hundred started as messenger boys."

"Two hundred were newsboys."

"One hundred were printers' apprentices."

"One hundred were apprenticed in manufactories."

Fifty began at the bottom of railway work.

Fifty—only 50—had wealthy parents to give them a start.—Exchange.

TWO SIMPLE LIFTING TRICKS

THERE are many simple lifting tricks which seem quite easy to perform, but are difficult, or even impossible, when we try to do them. Here are two such tricks:

We sit upon a chair and place our right hand flat upon the middle of our head. We then invite any friends in turn to raise our hand from the head by simply lifting it off. They may use both their hands, but must lift steadily and not jerk or pull sideways. Unless they are exceedingly strong, they will be quite unable to move our hand, provided we keep it pressed firmly and squarely down upon the head. The task that we set our friends seems simple enough, but there will be great astonishment when it is found that no one can move our hand.

In the other trick we ask some one to stand at the back of us and, putting his

arms under our armpits, lift us up. This will be quite easy. Now we say that, by a simple trick, we will prevent him from lifting us off the ground. He will be skeptical, but we can soon prove the truth of our words. When he gets his hands and arms in position for lifting us as before, we place our right hand under his left wrist, and push upward. Our friend will then be unable to lift us from the ground, unless, of course, he is very strong indeed, and we are very light, as, for instance, when a man lifts a boy. The reason for the difficulty is that we change our center of gravity, and much more force is needed to raise us under the new condition. Of course, there are many other ways of arranging our hands and arms so as to change our center of gravity, and these we can easily discover by practice, but the one described is as good as any.—Children's Magazine.

BOY'S QUERY

The boy was swinging his hammer rather languidly, when the "boss" came up. "Now, then, my lad," said the boss, taking the hammer, "when I see a man take his hammer by the end of the handle, like this, and strike fine, hard blows—bang! bang!—like that, why, I pay that man anywhere from \$17 a week up. But when a man takes his hammer by the middle, this way, and strikes gently—tap, tap—like this, he gets only \$9 a week, and he's the first to be laid off when we get slack." The boss then extended the hammer to the boy, believing he had driven home his lesson rather neatly. But the boy stopped back. "Would you mind shovin' me now, sir," he said, "where I ought to hold the handle for my three a week?"—Kansas City Star.

SEA FULL OF FISH

Harbor, the great authority on fish, says that every square mile of the sea is inhabited by 120,000,000 fish.—Exchange.

ALERT GULLS

The two men were passengers on a steamer where the spring ebb aided them to run 20 miles an hour. A dozen gulls followed them in the steamer's wake, without apparent effort, and circled in graceful curves over the water.

Breaking a cracker biscuit into four parts, less than an inch square each, the naturalist handed one piece to his friend and told him to drop it into the seething waters on the starboard.

Immediately the bit of biscuit became invisible to human eyes, and yet before it had gone 30 yards astern a gull detected it, and, by dipping into the foam secured it. One by one it picked up the other bits of biscuit, though neither of the two men could see them.

Tearing off a postage stamp from an old envelope, the naturalist dropped it overboard. The gull detected the waif and made as if to pick it up. But when within a yard or so of it the bird saw that it was nothing in his line and glided upward again to his favorite station on a line with the topmost truck.—New York Tribune.

DOING THINGS IN THE BEST WAY

A JUDGE who wished to have a piece of fence built around a portion of the pasture on his farm called in a young carpenter, who was beginning to make a good name for himself as a skilled workman, and asked him what he would charge to build the fence. "It need not be very well done," said the judge, "for it is in the back lot and will soon be covered with vines."

"It will cost \$1.50," said the young man. He built the fence, and the judge went to see it. To his surprise he saw a fine job. The boards were planed and the joints were carefully fitted together. He thought the young man was going to charge him a high price.

"What do you mean by doing this?" asked the judge. "Did I not tell you to make a rough job of this fence?"

"But I do not do such jobs as that," said the carpenter.

"How much is your bill?" asked the judge.

"One dollar and a half, just as I agreed," was the answer. "I finished it to suit myself, and for my own sake. You are not expected to pay for this part of the work."

The judge was silent. He was not used to such good workmen. But some years later, when he had to give an order for the construction of a large public building, and this man was among those who offered to do the work, the judge said, "I know that man, and he is to be trusted. We will give him the work."—Apples of Gold.

PEAKY STATE

There are 110 mountains in Colorado whose peaks are over 12,000 feet above the ocean level.—Exchange.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

LOCATION

TWO captains are selected who choose sides until the party is equally divided. One captain begins the game, calling the names of a city. He then counts 30. Before he has finished counting, his opponent must tell where the city is located. If his answer is correct, he, in turn, names a place, and the second player in the opposite row must locate it before 30 is counted, or be counted "out." This game will sharpen and quicken the memory and also give rise to great fun.—Today's Magazine.

IT

All sit in a circle, with the person "it" in the center. Some one passes a handkerchief to the person at his left, he, in turn, passes it to the

person at his left and so on, around and around the circle. You must not let "it" touch you while the handkerchief is in your hand or on your lap. If one is caught he or she must be "it," and pay a forfeit, if that is required.

HIDDEN RING

Put a ring on a rope or twine and tie the ends together. One must be inside. All take hold of the rope and move their hands back and forth along the rope toward the ones on either side. Everybody must keep up this motion all the time. By so doing you can slip the ring along, and the person in the center will not know where it is. If a ring is found under a person's hand that person must be "it."—Sacramento Union.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

CAMERA CONTEST



These two little girls have donned sunbonnets and aprons and are washing dolls' clothes

THE picture of the two girls washing dolls' clothes shows a scene in Pennsylvania, but the photograph and story came from way down in Mexico. Lucilla L. Deemer of Aguascalientes gets this week's \$1 award. Here is what she writes:

"These two little cousins are visiting on their grandfather's farm in Pennsylvania. They dearly love the old place, and spend many happy hours playing on the lawns and rambling through the fields and orchards; but their greatest pleasure is washing doll clothes. It doesn't have to be a sunny Monday for these girls to don their sunbonnets and oilcloth aprons and bring their little washtubs and boards out to the bench under the old ash tree by the kitchen door.

"We see back of them the old barn and the long grape arbor, both of which have sheltered several generations of children in their play. The old stone house stands on the main street of a quaint town settled by Quakers. This year it celebrates its centennial."

Honorable mention: Grace King, Toledo, O.; Maurice Johnson, West Didsbury, Eng.; Helen Cornish, Denver, Col.; Laraine Sanders, Wichita Falls, Tex.; Osmond S. True, Readville, Mass.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may

be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

IT WAS "WHIPPED"

It was a family reunion, says Zion's Herald, and the "littiest girl" was devouring the peaches and rich whipped cream that the dear old country grandmother had so lavishly provided. Finishing her first plateful, she looked up with a pleading light in her blue eyes and said: "Grandmother, I'll thank you for some spanked cream."

WISE CHOICE

Hostess—What part of the chicken do you like best, my little man?
James (passing his plate timidly)—I like the meat.—Youths Companion.

HOW TO MAKE A FLORAL CLOCK

IN a garden where a floral clock is to be established the sunniest spot must be chosen, and the situation selected should be so placed that it receives the full benefit of the morning sun.

The clock is divided into 12 parts, each of which is supposed to represent one hour of the summer's day. The highest point should be in the center. The bed should, of course, be deeply dug and well enriched before any planting is attempted, and the soil must be of a middle quality which will suit the average plant. Of course, all this spade work is best carried out very early in the season, says an exchange.

Some means of dividing the bed into sections must be adopted. Simple lines of stones or shells may be employed, but a much prettier effect is secured if some low growing plant be used. In the writer's opinion there is nothing so good as one or other of the low growing saxifrage.

A list of time-keeping plants is appended, and as far as possible it has been an endeavor to give those plants which can be readily secured. A goodly proportion are hardy annuals, and wherever the actual species cannot be obtained the case will be nearly met by the employment of an allied kind.

The approximate hour of opening is given for each species, though this may be found to vary somewhat in different localities.

6 a. m.—Hawthorn (hieracium aurantiaca).
7 a. m.—Marigold (calendula pluvialis).

8 a. m.—Venus's looking glass (specularia perfoliata).

9 a. m.—Corn marigold (calendula arvensis).

10 a. m.—Clovewort.

11 a. m.—Mountain dandelion (taraxacum montanum).

12 noon—Fig marigold (mesembryanthemum).

1 p. m.—Carnations, various kinds of dianthus.

2 p. m.—Pyrethrum corymbosum.

3 p. m.—Red hawkweed.

4 p. m.—Lady of the night (mirabilis dichotoma).

5 p. m.—Catchfly (silene noctiflora).

The chief difficulty in putting together a list of plants suitable for a floral clock is that they must all flower at the same time of year. It is not really easy to find 12 plants which mark the passing hours by the expanding of their blossoms and which will all be in flower during June and July.

The most difficult hours in the day to fill seem to be 12, 1 and 3. Almost the only plants which start to extend their blossoms at midday are the fig marigolds—fine succulents, now very much employed for bedding purposes.

Several of the single kinds of pinks (dianthus) start to open about 1 p. m., although in some localities the time varies; while the pretty red hawkweed seems to be almost the only plant which displays its flowers for the first time at 3 p. m.

Any one starting a floral clock will find that it is possible to discover fresh species which will be of use in forming this novelty from the enormous number of new plants recently introduced.

LITTLE PROBLEM

4. If \$14.50 is divided among 50 children, the girls getting 25 cents each and the boys 30 cents, how many girls are there?

Answer to Little Problem No. 3—The conductor gave the passenger a \$2.50 gold piece, a \$2 bill, a quarter and two 10-cent pieces.

TOO NOISY

"And so you liked the donkey; darling, did you?" asked the father, taking his tiny lass on his knee.

"Oh, yes, papa, I liked him—that is, I liked him pretty well—but I didn't like to hear him donk."—Zion's Herald.

LITTLE RED HEN

The Little Red Hen had some kernels of corn.

She wanted to plant in a row.

She asked Mr. Piggy, Miss Goose, and Miss Duck.

To help, but they answered, "Oh, no!"

"Not I!" said the Goose, and "Not I!" said the Duck.

While Piggy just ran off and hid.

"All right," said the Hen. "If you won't, why, you won't."

I will plant it myself." And she did.

When the corn was all ripe, "Who will take it today?"

Said the Little Red Hen, "to the mill? Won't somebody offer to carry the bag?"

I will be much obliged if you will."

"Not I!" said the Goose, and "Not I!" said the Duck.

While Piggy just ran off and hid.

"All right," said the Hen. "If you won't, why, you won't."

I will take it myself." And she did.

When she brought home the meal, said the Little Red Hen,

"Won't somebody help make the bread?"

But nobody offered to help her a bit, and this is what each of them said:

"Not I!" said the Goose, and "Not I!" said the Duck.

While Piggy just ran off and hid.

"All right," said the Hen. "If you won't, why, you won't."

I will bake it myself." And she did.

The Little Red Hen baked the loaf all herself.

At last it was ready to eat.

The others looked on as she buttered a slice.

And crowded around at her feet.

"I'll help you to eat it!" said Goose and Duck.

"And I!" Piggy said with a grunt.

"Oh, thank you so much," said the Little Red Hen.

"But I have an idea that you won't!" And they didn't.

—Robert Seaver, in Youths Companion.

CAT UP ON KITE

About 65 years ago the employees of a large manufactory passed their leisure hours in flying kites. Kites of all sizes and description went up daily, and the strife was to see who could get one up the highest. The twine that held them high up in the air was the thread spun and twisted by the women in the village.

One day they sewed a kitten in a canvas bag, allowing an opening for air, and tied the bag to the tail of the largest and strongest kite.

When the kite was at its greatest height, some 200 or more feet from the ground, the mewing of the kitten could be distinctly heard by those holding the string. This is the first known account of speaking along a line. There were no electric instruments used, yet it was a sort of a telephone.—Atlanta Constitution.

MAPLE FUDGE

To make maple fudge crush one pound of maple sugar and place it in a saucepan with a cup of milk. When this mixture has commenced to boil add a heaping tablespoonful of butter and cook until it responds to the brittle test. At this point remove it from the fire, add chopped nut meats if desired, set the saucepan in cold water and beat gently until the sirup commences to show signs of granulating. Cool in buttered tins, marking into squares when about half cold.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

BOY CATTLE BUYER

Dan Tombs of Bowling Green, Mo., is probably the youngest cattle man with a bank account in America. He is now a little over 7 years old, has an account at the Farmers Bank of Bowling Green, and is engaged in buying calves, as shown by one of his checks, the first one he ever wrote, says the Pittsburgh Post.

This young man is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tombs of Bowling Green. His father is a cattle man. He is encouraging the boy to follow the bent of his natural inclination.

The first two checks issued by the buyer were presented at the bank within six days of each other. One was drawn for \$20, and the other for \$18. The obligation discharged by each check was prominently written on the checks in plain bold characters.

While this boy may have had some little help from his father in selecting the stock in each case, the youngster was first to cast a longing look at the calves and in both instances a deal was consummated in real businesslike fashion.

President Porter of the Farmers Bank says of young Tombs, "He insists on filling out his own checks and transacting his own business."

HIM, NOT HE

A St. Louis inquirer asks: "Is this sentence correct, 'No one but he and his agents has as yet taken any steps whatever to secure part of it?'"

The Literary Digest replies as follows: Whether "but" is a preposition in sentences like the one cited above, and therefore governing the objective case, is a disputed point among grammarians, with the modern tendency in favor of the interpretation that it is. Among those who condemn this view are Gould, Brown, Murray, S. Oliver, and Sanborn.

The first named authority says: "But was originally but, contracted from be out; and if this notion of its etymology is just, it must be followed by the nominative case, rather than by the objective; for the imperative be or be out governs no case, admits no additional term but a nominative—an obvious and important fact, quite overlooked by those who call but a preposition."

Among those authorities favoring the pricing of "but" as a preposition, equivalent to "except," are the Standard dictionary, Bullock, Maxwell, Quackenbush, Wells, and perhaps a majority of modern grammarians. According to these last named authorities "he" in the sentence quoted by our correspondent should, of course, be "him."

SIGN OF PEACE

Did you ever ask yourself why you shake hands with persons whom you know? Here is the reason, says the New York Sun:

In the old days, when every man who had any pretensions to being a gentleman carried a sword, it was the custom for men when they met to show that they had no intention of treachery to offer each other their weapon hands—that is, the hand that would be used to draw the sword, and to withhold the hand was usually the signal for a fight.

So fixed did this habit become that long after men ceased to wear swords they still offered the weapon hand to a friend and declined to offer it to an enemy. To this day, when you refuse to shake hands with a person it signifies that you are at war. Among savages, who never carried swords, the practice of shaking hands is unknown, and it affords them amusement to see the white men do it.

QUERIES ANSWERED

Why is a Greek fable like a garret? Because it is an Attic story.

What chins are never shaved? Ur-chins.

Why are gloves hard to sell? Because they are made to be kept on hand.

What flower most resembles a bull's mouth? A cowslip (cow's lip).—Exchange.

TREES THAT SUPPLY BUTTER

THE "butter tree" of Nepal is the Bassia butyrea, the seeds of which yield by pressure a semi-solid oil, which thickens and becomes of the consistency of lard. It is called "phoolma," "choore" or "vegetable butter," and is used for culinary purposes and by the natives of rank for anointing the body.

The seed of Bassia latifolia, the "mahwa tree" of Bengal, yield a greenish-white oil which is of the consistency of butter, and which is used as such by the poorer classes.

The "butter tree" of Africa, the seeds of which produce the "galam butter" or "shea butter" mentioned by Mungo Park in his travels, is a species of the same genus, B. Parkii. The fruit when ripe is of the size of a peach, and, after being dried in the sun, is pounded in a mortar, until reduced to flour. It is then mixed with water and boiled for a short time, when greasy particles become detached and rise to the surface, whence they are then skimmed. When cold the oil is of the consistency of butter and will keep fresh for two years.

The "butter and tallow tree" of Sierra Leone and others parts of west tropical Africa is Pentadesma butyrea, the "kamoot tree," or "kanya tree." From the seeds of this the natives extract an oil called "kanya butter," which is used by them for cooking. The butter is extracted by drying and parching the seeds.

then pounding and boiling them and skimming off the supernatant oil.

Garcinia pictoria, a tree abundant in Mysore and the western coast jungles, is important for the oil obtained from the fruit and called "gamboge butter." An allied species, G. purpurea, furnishes a similar oil called "cocum butter."

"Cocoa butter" is a fatty concrete substance obtained by boiling and pressing the white kernel of the nut (alburnum) of the "cocoanut palm." Cocos nucifera.

"Butter of canara" is an oil obtained from the fruits of Vateria indica, a tree indigenous to the Malabar coast. It is a vegetable butter of solid consistence, beautifully white and requires a higher temperature to melt it than animal tallow.

The "japuru butter" tree, Erisma japuru, of Brazil, is a noble tree growing on the banks of the upper Rio Negro and Capes, and which bears red fruits of which the kernels are pleasant eating, both raw and boiled. Butter is prepared from these.

The fruit of Persia gratissima, the "avocado" or "alligator pear" of the English, or "palta" of the Peruvians, contains a large amount of a firm, unctuous, oily pulp having exactly the taste and appearance of yellow butter, and is frequently called by the English residents of the West Indies "midshipman's butter" or "subaltern's butter." It is usually eaten with spice and lime juice or pepper and salt.—Scientific American.

KEEP-FACE-STRAIGHT PARTY

THE rule of this party is to keep your face straight. Each child comes in some funny costume concocted at home. On one occasion a little hostess made a great hit by transforming herself into a kitten, by the addition of a little tail on behind and a ribbon tied around her neck in a huge bow under one ear. The rooms should be decorated with funny toys, such as Teddy bears, Billikens and painted monkeys in foolish attitudes. Around the rooms can be placed Chinese papier-mache cats, grotesque masks and other laughter-provoking toys or pictures. The children play keep-your-face-straight games, and when they laugh give forfeits, to be redeemed by the accomplishing of some feat or parlor trick.

Here are some jolly games to try at such a party:

Bachelor's Kitchen—A grown-up is "it," and asks each child what he or she will give to an old bachelor's kitchen. The players name anything from a toothbrush to an elephant. Then "it" begins at the head of the list, and asks questions to which the answer must be simply the name of the gift chosen. For example:

"It"—What do you look like?
Child—A tomato.

"Neighbor, Neighbor"—The children sit in a circle, and one turns to the child next, and begins this conversation, which the answering one then passes on in his turn to the next. With each question and answer they wag first one hand and then two, then a foot, then both, then the heads, till everything is bobbing and everybody laughing.

Question—Neighbor, neighbor, how art thee?

Answer—Very well, I thank thee.

Question—How's the neighbor next to thee?

Answer—I don't know, but I'll go and see.

After games the children go in to refreshments, playing "Follow the Leader," the leading child doing all the silly things he can think of.

The table is decorated with little groups of funny cardboard or Noah's ark animals, and there is a mask at each plate for each child to put on between bites. After refreshments an award is given to the child who has kept the straightest face.—Woman's Home Companion.

WHERE U. S. COINS ARE MADE

AN INQUIRY as to the meaning of the small letters on coins was referred to the mint of the United States at Philadelphia. The following letter was received in reply, says St. Nicholas.

In reference to the mint-marks found upon the United States coins, you will find a list of these marks in the enclosed circular. The coins made at the Philadelphia mint have no mark, but those struck at the other United States mints have one or more letters upon them to distinguish them from those made at Philadelphia, which for many years was the only mint. These letters are found upon the reverse of the coins with the exception of the new design double eagle

and the Lincoln-head cent, upon which they are on the obverse.

The only mints now in operation in this country are those at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Denver, the others having been discontinued.

Mint-Marks—Coins struck at the Philadelphia mint have no mint-mark, those struck at all other mints of the United States are distinguished by a small letter near the bottom; these letters are: "C" for Charlotte, N. C., discontinued in 1861; "CC" for Carson City, Nev., discontinued in 1893; "D" for Dahlonega, Ga., discontinued in 1861, and for Denver, Col., since 1906; "O" for New Orleans, La., discontinued in 1910; and "S" for San Francisco, Cal.

his small portion of the land. Then, if he is taught how to sow seeds of some plant which does not attain great height in the furrow of his initial he will be bound to enjoy his garden when the plants come up.

When John has a fine pansy bed in the form of the letter "J" and Mary has one of sweet alyssum in a well defined "M" shape, the rivalry becomes keen between the little people, and they go a real interest in growing things.

Parsley and radishes also make excellent material for "initial gardens."—Suburban Life.

Not For Any One Class

The Christian Science Monitor

A Clean Daily Newspaper
For All Who Read

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests



NOTABLE UNITED STATES ISSUE

THE United States 1869 set of postage stamps was the most beautiful and unconventional that had appeared up to 1870, says Mekeels Weekly Stamp News, and today it sets so high a standard that it perhaps is the most popular in a philatelic sense of all our issues. When one analyzes the application of the designs of the different stamps to the service that they were calculated to perform, the combination of art and utility seems admirable. Beginning with Jan. 1, 1869, the United States had concluded postal conventions with great uniformity of principles and details with Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the North German Union and Italy, whereby marked reductions in the rates became effective; and, in a way, the designs of the 1869 set illustrated the reform. The one-cent appropriately showed the founder of the service, the illustrious Franklin. The two and three-cent, the past and the present modes of mail transportation. Double weight domestic letters brought the features of Washington on the six-cent. The 10-cent took the golden American eagle to many countries abroad, and to Belgium and the states of the North German Union on letters transmitted by regular lines of steamers plying directly between a port of the United States and one of the north of Europe. The ocean steamer on the 12-cent carried the half-ounce letter over the green sea to Great Britain; the double letter recalled England's attention to the signing of the declaration of independence and if the reminder was indelicate or ungenuine it embodied a much gentler thought than the "Surrender of Cornwallis," which it is said was first selected as the design, would have done. Italy and the Italian states could view with pride the "Landing of Columbus" on the 15-cent, and the same rate applied to Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Prussia and the other North German states, Turkey, etc., as well as to other countries scattered about the world. The flag and the eagle of the American republic on the 30-cent pointed to France's reestablishment of the republic and the overthrow of the second empire, and 30 cents was the commonest rate, quarter ounce weight, to far away lands, to which the red, white and blue found its way. Heavy foreign letters and weighty domestic mail were franked by the 50-cent, with Lincoln's portrait.

LIECHTENSTEIN'S THREE VALUES

The stamps for the principality of Liechtenstein have now appeared, says

an exchange, the issue being limited to three values, as stated in No. 1095. In appearance, the new stamps resemble very closely the stamps of Austria, except that but one design is used for three values, and the portrait is that of the Prince of Liechtenstein. The portrait shows a profile, facing to the right, and is well drawn and printed. The inscription, which is similar to some of the regular Austrian values in size and printing, is broken at the upper right corner to permit the arms of the principality to be inserted. The inscriptions are "Im Fürstentum," at the left and partly across the top, "Liechtenstein" down the right side, and "K. K. Oester. Post" across below the portrait. The values are expressed in " Heller" with the figures of value in tablets in the lower corners, and "Heller" between. All inscriptions are in colored letters. The design measures 21½x30 mm.

SOUTH AFRICAN DESIGN

The London Times says "the design chosen for the new 1d. stamp of the Union of South Africa is an exceedingly happy one, showing an excellent full face portrait of King George, surmounted by a royal crown and flanked by a spray of meadows, encircled by a narrow white band inscribed with the designation of the Union in English and Dutch. In the two upper corners of the stamp are depicted a mail steamer and a mining shaft. The design is the work of C. P. Immelmann of Paarl, Cape Colony, and secured the first prize of £10 in the government competition."

"ASSISTENCIA"

There recently appeared in Portugal stamps surcharged both "Republica" and "Assistencia." The latter surcharge attracted no little attention, says St. Nicholas. Its purpose was twofold: primarily to raise money, and secondly to commemorate the first anniversary of the new republic. All mail posted in Portugal on certain dates had to bear this surcharged 10-reis stamp, or it would not be delivered. All telegrams had to bear a 20-reis stamp. This assistencia was a compulsory addition to the regular postage rates. Letters mailed on these dates, if without the additional stamp, were held for delivery until the next date which did not require the extra tax, when they became a part of the regular daily mail. The proceeds of this tax are to be used for public charities.

SOUTH AMERICAN GROWTH

The stamps of South America are to the fore and are basking in the warmth of popular favor, according to Mekeels.

They are regaining their once preeminent popularity and dealers generally tell of heavy sales of the stamps. The great growth in the space allotment in the albums of today compared with that of those issued 25 years ago is indicative partly of the wonderful development of many of these countries. Many Americans would be amazed if they could see the huge volume of mail sent from South America to this country in particular.

"REGISTRY" STAMP

For the first time in the history of its postal service the United States has a registration stamp. It has a value of 10 cents, and can be used only for registration; it cannot be used for ordinary postage. On the other hand, its use is not obligatory; any stamp or combination of stamps totaling the required amount of 10 cents will do as well. Why such a stamp was issued at all is not clear, says St. Nicholas. It is not distinctive enough to denote at a glance "registered mails," and, besides, registered mail is kept by itself from the moment of its reception at the post-office.

MAIL BAGS OF RULERS

Emperor William has never less than 7500 letters daily, a goodly proportion of which, according to Harpers Weekly, are appeals to right wrongs about which he knows nothing and would be powerless to act if he did. Many are privy to diplomatic letters.

After him comes the President of the United States, who gets a daily average of 5000 letters.

The mail of the present King of England has dwindled to 2500 letters, probably a third of the number received by his father.

The mail bag of the Czar is smaller still, about 500 persons writing daily to one well known to be hedged in by officialdom.

STAMP NOTES

Ewens Weekly is informed that all the Chinese offices in Tibet have been abolished, consequently the stamps are now obsolete.

The new stamps of Siam, with portrait of King Vajiravudh, designed by M. Tamagno, are being printed in Leipzig, Germany, by Giesecke and Devrient, and will be issued shortly.

The Austrian stamps are no longer issued with the shiny yellow bars. These bars are of some gelatinous preparation, and their object was to prevent the fraudulent cleaning of canceled stamps. They were in use about five years. Most of the stamps issued during that period can be readily obtained both with and without the bars.

NEWS IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC

ADVANCE IN MODERN METHODS OF TEACHING MUSIC NOTICEABLE

No one can read the records of various gatherings of music teachers or watch the work of students and not realize what a great gain in artistry has been attained in the pedagogic branch of the profession.

The technical training is no longer divorced from the artistic side of music, and the best teachers everywhere are agreed that to dull the sense of music in the student in efforts to establish a mechanical perfection is to fail utterly of the object of teaching. The mechanical perfection advances as the musician's understanding grows. The object of technique is always the expression of music, and this relation is more and more governing technical studies.

Time was when the child at the keyboard, in the very act, ostensibly, of making music, did not even hear himself, was thinking of nothing but his fingers, obvious to melody and harmony. It is a fact that children trained in this cut and dried fashion often could not recognize a melody they had just played when repeated by the teacher. The pupil had been arduously counting one, two, three and desperately working to hit the right notes. That what he was doing had relation to a tune or even to tone was very obscurely and vaguely present to him.

From this absorption in the mere mechanics of music, destroying any sym-

OPERA CONDUCTOR ASSEMBLES ARTISTS FOR REHEARSAL



(Photo by J. Williams, Boston)

Arnaldo Conti at the piano—Singers from left to right: Mr. Blanchart, Mr. Polese, Mme. Melis, Miss Fisher, Mr. Mardones

metrical musical impulse in pupils, modern teaching carefully guards the developing thought. Children at the piano are being taught to sing before they play their melody, or to sing while they play, and singers are being reminded that truly beautiful tone is not made by muscle

but by musical thought and feeling. The correction of faults of voice production is needed, but the saying of a certain great singer is of authority here. She said that the work of the teacher was to take away whatever obstructed the free, natural production of the voice. "Natural" tone production is normal, right tone production. If the breathing is incorrect or limited the tone will be, and if muscular elements that do not belong to singing interfere with the singing act they must be detected and removed; then the singing will go on normally and develop into beauty and power, through the happy use of the voice in song.

Help of Good Music

But, with all the advance into more natural and simple methods of teaching, and above all to more musical methods, there seems yet not enough understanding among some teachers and most students of the vast importance of hearing good music and great artists. The layman who goes to concerts and tries to enjoy what he hears is often more truly cultivated, if he has worked for enlightenment, than many persons who appear to play and sing quite moderately well. For piano and voice pupils, as they are called, very rarely hear as much good music as the layman hears. They spend all their money in "taking lessons," and become so wrapped up in attention to their personal execution, the development of personal talents, that they actually do not see out from their petty round of

experiment with tone and touch into the great world of art in which they hope some day to be a factor. A teacher in Boston lately had a pupil with a high soprano voice, studying for excellence in coloratura, whom she had not been able to persuade or drive to an opera performance where Tetrazzini was to sing. Here was for the pupil in a single afternoon or evening such teaching as she could not get in half a "term" in any other way, and yet the inestimable opportunity was overlooked. The girl in this case had money enough, too, but did not like to listen.

If one cannot have both good teaching and the opportunity to listen to great artists, to choose the latter would seem wise. If one starts with a good voice and a natural gift for musical expression one can learn more from constant intelligent hearing of good singers than from any teaching. Indeed the greatest tool of a good teacher is the power to illustrate what he or she is teaching. Example is more than precept here, as everywhere. Of course the student who means to learn to sing by listening needs teaching too; needs to learn what to listen for, just as the music lover needs to learn it. But if there is talent enough the hearer will instinctively learn to do with his voice what the artists do, especially if he is unhampered by any of the incorrect teaching which has given him a dozen bad tricks where one correct habit has been established.

Even when students of singing, for example, have been persuaded to go to

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hear great singing artists, it seems often impossible to show them why they need to attend symphony concerts or piano and violin recitals. They are slow to understand the inspirational importance of really broad musical culture. This is, to put it frankly, because they are not

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symphony concert they have ears only for the most external elements there—the tonal quality of the wood wind or the incisiveness of the violins. The splendid musical structure, the logic and beauty of thought, the balance and symmetry, the development of rhythmic figures and melodic themes, all this passes unheeded. How to make a pretty sound with the voice, no matter

(Continued on page 23, column 5)

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PLAYHOUSE NEWS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

"THE FRIEND OF THE FAMILY" LASTS

Favorite Character of the "Dramatists of Discussion" is an Undramatic Convention—Appears in "The Herfords"

ONE of the curious modern theatrical conventions is the "friend of the family," the reasoner perfected by the younger Dumas as the proponent of the ideas he wished to enforce in his social dramas. This reasoner is usually a ringingly undramatic character, but acceptable enough when the dramatist does not force him into undue prominence.

When this essentially intruding character is made the principal figure in a drama, however, the play is in no way regarded as a considerable work of dramatic art, for the simple reason that all the principal characters in a play should be vitally concerned in the main struggle. This is a principle of unity that underlies all art.

One of the most interesting "friends of the family" in English drama is introduced into "His House in Order" by Pinero. This family friend is free with his ad ice to the wife and persuades her to forego revenge on the relatives of her husband, but when he finds that her self-sacrifices are wholly unrecognized, he

himself gives evidence to the husband which induces him to set his house in order and recognize his wife for the first time at her true worth.

Thus Pinero keeps his play dramatic in the end. This family friend really acts only as a legitimate brake to the action. In the final analysis the husband and wife find their own happiness because of themselves and what they are, not because of what some one else told them, or talked them into doing.

A few weeks ago Miss Crothers' new drama, "The Herfords," was on view in Boston. That play contains a friend of the family who is totally useless to the dramatic action. He is the heroine's father, a common-sense, kindly fellow representing masculine viewpoint and the wisdom of the author as well.

Right here is the temptation in the use of this character. He may become the mere mouthpiece of the author, the author himself in fact, striding through his play whenever he desires and of no more essential use to the development of the play than the chorus of the ancient Greeks. In fact that is all that the friend of the family really is—the Greek chorus lifted from the orchestral pit on to the stage.

A character that is not vitally concerned in the action of a play is a makeshift or an impertinence. When such a character is exalted to a prominent place in the cast it is an implication that the audience cannot think for itself. A drama should explain itself. Audiences should be permitted to draw their own conclusions from the action. In a word, the reasoner is essentially an offense to the intelligence of the audience and a source of temptation to intellectual vanity for the author.

When two persons come to a crisis as a rule they, in fact, work out the problem themselves in the last analysis. When others interfere they have performed a wise act for the moment, but ultimately those two persons will have to solve their problem. If their problem does not concern their relations with each other it will concern the relations of each of them with other persons, and with the world in general. In a word, then, the major interest in a dramatic character study is the evolution of character itself as a result of its own qualities. That is the real dramatic idea, and it has no principal place for a friend of the family, though he may play an interesting minor part.

Occasionally this friend of the family is exalted into a principal character. Such a use of him was made, according to an antique dramatic model in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," when a young girl was influenced to forsake a plan to marry for money. The problem of the girl was but lightly touched upon, and the central character of the stranger was shown uplifting every person with whom he came in contact.

A drama now on view in Boston distorts this friend of the family out of all dramatic truth by making him the principal figure in the drama of reconciliation of a man and wife. This character reasons first with the wife. The wife is persuaded to take up existence again with a callid husband. The dramatist bids us contemplate a "happy" reunion accomplished without the slightest believable character development upon the part of either the husband or the wife. Can we believe such a reunion permanent? A reunion so accomplished is undramatic and unconvincing, because not accomplished by the two principals involved.

In the Pinero play the friend of the family served a dramatic purpose, and so justified his existence in a degree. Really the husband and wife "reconciled" themselves. In "The Herfords" the father is utterly useless dramatically, but is tolerable because he talks interestingly as if he were a person, and is presented by the authoritative art of George Fawcett. In the third play mentioned the friend of the family is merely the protagonist of a theory of ethical aesthetics, and is dramatically a false character, however valuable he may seem as the proponent of a thesis.

WILLIAM H. CRANE'S VIEWS

William H. Crane, who comes soon to the Hollis in "The Senator Keeps House," says that audiences as a whole continue to like sentiment in plays, however much they may flock after other occasional dramas.

"Women and children in particular are very prone to be taken by simple little human touches. If I were writing a play for women I would always have in it some big, strong man who was bossed around by a woman. This motive is unflaggingly popular with the sex," says Mr. Crane in the New York Telegraph.

"Some things in the drama which have changed have changed for the good. The aside is a thing of the past. No one will tolerate the stage whisper any more, and the soliloquy is also growing more infrequent. Ranting is another thing which is passing away. We no longer have any reverence for the old bluff, bluff school of acting or 'buff, buff,' as my old friend Col. Biff Morris used to say when he felt that the tenseness of the situation had gone beyond the limits of a mere 'buff.' Then we don't want just the single big scene. You remember 'Blue Jeans' and 'After Dark.' Both of those plays were made by one big scene.

"Those days are over, or are waning. Plays must first of all be human. Sentiment is absolutely essential in a play. You might as well try to make bricks without straw as to attempt a play without sentiment."

MISS HORNIMAN'S COMPANY

Miss Horniman, with the company from her repertory theater in Manchester, England, is now in Canada, where she will make a tour of the principal cities. At His Majesty's theater in Montreal she will present some of the following plays, which are in the repertory of the company: "Camilla," "Mary's Wedding," by Cannon; "Nan," by Masefield; "Makeshifts," by G. Robins; "Mollentrave on Women," by Alfred Calderon; "The Little Stone House," by Galsworthy; "Raising the Whirlwind," by Monkhouse; "She Stoops to Conquer," by Goldsmith; "The Return of the Prodigal," by St. Hankin; "The Thieves' Comedy," adapted from "Der Biederpelz" of Gerhardt Hauptmann, by Chris Herne; "Sir Anthony," by Haddon Chambers; "Chains," by Elizabeth Baker; "Lonesome Like," by Brighouse, and "The Dear Departed," by Houghton. These players will come to the Plymouth theater March 25 in a performance of Masefield's "Nan."

OF VIOLET HEMING

The little English ingenue, Violet Heming, playing in "The Deep Purple" at the Plymouth, is a governess of the Royal Masonic Institute for Boys, located at Herts, Eng. The honor was bestowed as a mark of respect to her father, Alfred Heming, a Freemason, for his labor in behalf of the institution. Miss Heming is a member of the oldest theatrical family extant. John Heming, its founder, was a fellow-player and partner of Shakespeare, and Heming's profession has been followed by his descendants ever since.

The little English girl made her debut as Wendy in Barrie's "Peter Pan." She created the roles of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" and that of Rosalie with Albert Chevalier in "Daddy Dufard."

tions of each of them with other persons, and with the world in general. In a word, then, the major interest in a dramatic character study is the evolution of character itself as a result of its own qualities. That is the real dramatic idea, and it has no principal place for a friend of the family, though he may play an interesting minor part.

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"FRIEND HANNAH"

At Jordan Hall, Saturday, March 16, at 8:15 p. m., Iota chapter of Phi Mu Gamma Sorority of Emerson College will present its annual play, the proceeds to be devoted to the post graduate scholarship. The excellent work of Emersonians has been the subject of much favorable criticism, and the girls of Iota chapter, under the able coaching of Mrs. Maud Gatchell Hicks, are striving to reach an even higher degree of dramatic efficiency than their predecessors. "Friend Hannah" was presented some seven years ago by Miss Annie Russell. The play is a romance based on the marriage of King George III., with one of his fair subjects, a Quakeress. We have in the play the two extremes of English life of that period; the simple austere Quakers and the dashing Courtiers.

The cast includes Miss Edna Gilkey in the role of George, the Prince of Wales, afterward the King; Miss Lilian Hartigan, as Isaac Axford, Hannah's Quaker lover; Miss Sadie Robinson who plays fair Friend Hannah; Miss Virginia Haile, as Margaret, Hannah's mother; Miss Jane Rae as Thomas, Hannah's uncle; Miss Maude Fiske as Betty, her maid and companion; Miss Julia Krantz as Lord Bute, the minister of state; Miss Frances Rorden as the Princess Dowager; Miss Hazel Hammond, Edward, Duke of York; Miss Ruth West, the Duke of Chandos, and Miss Dorothy Harris, as Robert Clegg.

Tickets may be obtained at Emerson College Huntington Chambers, 30 Huntington avenue, and at the box office at Jordan hall, at \$1, 75c, 50c.

DRAMA LEAGUE MEETING

Alfred H. Brown will speak at the ninth meeting of the Drama League of Boston on "A Proposed Endowed Theater for Brooklyn" in Jacob Sleeper hall on March 12 at 8:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Arnold Daly is to give a special matinee of two one-act plays, and a recitation of Wilde's "Ballad of Reading Gaol," Tuesday, March 19, at the Plymouth. "A Proposed Endowed Theater in Brooklyn" will be the subject of Alfred H. Brown's address before the Drama League of Boston in Jacob Sleeper hall, March 12 at 8:30 p. m.

Robert Edson comes to the Hollis March 25 in "The Indiscretion of Truth," a new comedy by Hartley Manners.

MISS CHAMBERLAIN'S RECITAL
Miss Grace Chamberlain is to give a dramatic recital of Browning's "Pippa Passes" at the Tueries March 14 at 3 p. m.

BIJOU PLAY CONTEST

Results in the one-act comedy contest of the Bijou theater will be announced on or before April 1. It is expected. Two of the judges have made their selections from the 179 manuscripts submitted, and the final judge, Walter Hampden, is now reading the plays.

HARBOR BILL TO WAIT

WASHINGTON—With the Democratic party in the House trying to be economical, there does not appear to be a prospect for favorable consideration for the bill introduced by Representative Ayres of New York proposing to spend more than \$32,500,000 in making New York harbor the greatest seaport in the world.

WILLIAM H. CRANE
IN NEW COMEDY AT
HOLLIS NEXT WEEK

Marguerite Sylva Comes to Tremont in a New Lehar Operetta, "Gypsy Love"—Other Boston Show News

COMEDY AT CASTLE

William H. Crane comes to the Hollis Street theater Monday evening for a two weeks' engagement in a typical Crane comedy, "The Senator Keeps House," written specially for the comedian by Miss Martha Morton to carry on the idea developed in Mr. Crane's first individual success, "The Senator." In his new play Mr. Crane appears as Christopher Larkin, a senator from the Northwest. The senator arrives in Washington and engages a house, then sets out to find a suitable housekeeper. By chance a widow, claimant for a property that was long occupied the attention of congressional committees, is installed as housekeeper, much to the dismay of the senator, whose pet aversions are widows and this same claim. There are amusing and sentimental complications involving the senator and his nephew. In the cast are Mabel Bert, Esther Lyon and others of talent.

TREMONT-MARGUERITE SYLVA

Miss Marguerite Sylva, who has had the distinction of singing "Carmen" at the Metropolitan opera house, comes to the Tremont Monday evening in "Gypsy Love," an operetta from the Viennese, with music by Franz Lehar. This music has everywhere been received with pleasure, and is characteristic of the composer of "The Merry Widow." The story is a dream idyl, in which the heroine in a vision sees the consequences that will follow her elopement with a gypsy fiddler. She awakes, ready to wed the mild, but honest man to whom she is betrothed. Miss Sylva won a triumph in the piece in Chicago. Arthur Albro and Frances Demarest appear in the support. The comedians are Bickel and Hart.

OTHER BOSTON THEATERS

Boston—Continued run of "The Little Rebel," sentimental war drama, with Dustin and William Farnum.

Castle Square—John Craig stock company in "Fifty Miles From Boston," a rural comedy drama, with several songs and choruses by George M. Cohan. Two sets of young lovers are enmeshed in complications, resulting, however, in the final happiness of all the good people. Mary Young, Donald Meek and George Hassell appear.

Colonial—Second week of "The Rose Maid," a new operetta.

Majestic—Last week of "The Chocolate Soldier."

B. F. Keith's vaudeville—Walter C. Kelley in a monologue, "The Virginia Judge"; the "Top of the World" dancers; Silvers Oakley, clown; Melville and Higgins; Weston, Fields and Carroll; Fred Duprez, monologist; Du Ball brothers, dancers; Belleaire and Hermann, athletes.

Park—Tenth week of "The Country Boy," comedy of the lad who goes to the city to prove to the folks back home that he is able to do big things. He does not do what he expected, but finds some good friends who help him make good back home.

Plymouth—Another week of "The Deep Purple," melodrama of "the underworld."

Shubert—Last fortnight of "As a Man Thinks."

ADVANCE IN MODERN
METHODS OF TEACHING
MUSIC NOTICEABLE

(Continued from page 22)

what the sound may be in its relation to musical thought, or how to control the fingers to amazing cleverness, means more to them than the whole marvel of a symphony. The endurance of such a player as De Pachmann in public favor should, however, point a lesson to these superficial young students. Here is nothing of the marvel of modern technique, but playing as natural and simple, it would seem, as the rippling of a brook, wholly unostentatious and truly subdued to the composition; yet the people pack his concert halls. He plays out of the consciousness of musical beauty, not of pianistic noise.

Music students, then, starve their inward musical life, feeding only on the husks of their own technique, and then wonder why their playing or singing does not reach the heart of their hearers. They are trying to make music before they know music. Even the beauty of singing tone must really come out of awakened musicianship. Then should not students take every opportunity to store the thought with beautiful musical ideas and ideals and to feed native gifts with the bread of music?

Sacrifices to Deftness

One of the sad results of this exchange of real musicianship for the deftness of the craftsman is seen in the loss of rhythmic sense. Even the singer of songs, who would seem to have the least complex rhythmic problem before him, is found lacking in a grasp of the total rhythmic structure of the composition. If he shows even understanding of the single voice line he is singing it is, perhaps, exceptional. Of course in the case of singers, the element of the words enters often to obscure the sense of the musical rhythm, for even in the most thoroughly composed song—as the Germans call it—the musical structure and the poetic must have certain points of difference; and the act of thinking of the words distracts one from that pure absolutism of musical line, which makes music something wholly unrelated to any other form of art or expression and leaves it just itself. Few singers indeed seem to grasp the wholeness of their song, the pianistic part in its relation to the voice, and the interweaving of rhythmic figures between the two. This is, perhaps, why to hear a singer who can really play her own accompaniments is the acme of song, for the wholeness of the rhythmic expression may be then attained.

To hear a song program by Madame Sembrich, as compared with almost any other one of the famous singers of the time, is to declare plainly how little true musicianship there is among singers; for of them all Madame Sembrich alone seems to present a song as a work of pure art, not a vehicle for the exploitation of vocal charm or personality. She alone sinks herself so in the composer that every one of her numbers is an individual entity, representing the composer in the specific mood or idea of the composition. Here is, no doubt, why almost none of the famous singers today give an entire afternoon to a recital, but must always have assistants.

They are not able to hold attention for a whole afternoon by their own musical power of interpretation, simply because they do not enter deeply enough into the animus of the various composers and lose themselves there. Even Edmond Clement, whose artistry is such a delight on the recital platform, presents a very narrow range of music. Mme. Sembrich, however, is at home in the whole field of musical art. Miss Geraldine Farrar is evidently bent on following in her footsteps, but as yet has not learned to unfold her composer so fully as to absorb her hearers in him, and so she too, has to be more chary of her own appearances before her audience, lest even her charming individuality shall pall.

In this connection it is to be remem-

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bered that Mme. Sembrich was a piano student with serious purposes before she studied singing, and apparently her years of actual voice training were hardly two. In other words, she sings out of music; not out of the mere consciousness of vocal sound and skill.

Then let the plodding student who has exercised his fingers or his vocal cords till music seems merely a question of hammering or sawing, give over trying to practise, and just go to hear all the good music he can, whether in his own line or not. Let him listen to it as music, not as artistry, unheeding the how in the pleasure of hearing the what of music. For it only by deeply feeling and understanding the what that the how reaches to mastery, and the rounded artist is made.

MUSIC NOTES

A third performance of "Carmen," with Mme. Calve in the title role, is announced for a special Wednesday matinee at the Boston opera house.

On Saturday "Thais" will be presented both at the matinee and evening performance, with different principals.

Humperdinck's fairy opera, "Haensel und Gretel" will be repeated on Monday evening with Mr. Goritz in the role of Peter, and the rest of the familiar cast. The second piece is "L'Enfant Prodigue," with incidental dances arranged by Mme. Cerutti.

On Wednesday evening Verdi's "Trovatore" will have its first performance of the season. Miss Elizabeth Amsden will be the Leonore, Mme. Maria Gay as the gypsy Azucena. Mr. Zenatello as Manrico and Mr. Polese as the Count di Luna.

On Friday evening "Germania" will have its second performance, with the original cast.

The Countess of Warwick comes to Boston Thursday afternoon, March 14, to speak at the Boston opera house on the subject "A New Era in the Old World."

Mme. Calve is said to wish to sing the role of Donna Anna in "Don Giovanni." She likes the operas of Mozart and does not relish being kept exclusively to the role of Carmen.

The members of the Cecilia Society are said to be hard at work on their music for the spring concert, stimulated by the praise which the Toronto singers lately won in Symphony hall for their remarkable choral interpretations. The date of the Cecilia concert is Thursday evening, March 21. The assisting soloists are, Mme. Alma Gluck, soprano, and Leo Slezak, tenor. Arthur Mees is preparing the society in unaccompanied music, comprising a motet by Bach; two choruses in eight parts by Cornelius and Loettler; a chorus for women's voices by Verdi and some part songs.

Miss Katharine Goodson, pianist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on Tuesday afternoon, March 18. She will play Schumann's "Kinderszenen" op. 15; works by Brahms, MacDowell, Hinton, Rubinstein, Debussy and a group by Chopin.

Edmond Clement, the French tenor, gives a recital in Jordan hall on Tuesday afternoon, March 19, at 3:30 o'clock. His program will be made up entirely of French songs and but three composers will be represented on the program—Berlioz, Offenbach and Bizet. Professor Libou will give an introductory talk on the composers.

Heinrich Gebhardt, the Boston pianist, assisted by the American String Quartet, gives a concert of chamber music in Steinert hall on Monday afternoon, March 25, at 2 o'clock. The American String Quartet comprises Miss Gertrude Marshall, first violin; Miss Edith Jewell, second violin; Miss Evelyn Street, second violin; and Mrs. Susan Lord Branleege, violoncello.

The musical public in and about Syracuse is eagerly looking forward to the week beginning May 13, at which time

the annual musical festival will be resumed, after a lapse of several years.

On Tuesday evening, May 14, Haydn's oratorio, "The Seasons," will be sung with Mme. Remyson, soprano; Mme. Welch, contralto; Mr. Althouse, tenor, and Mr. Middleton, bass, assisted by a chorus of 400 voices. On Wednesday afternoon, May 15, Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony Orchestra will appear with Mr. Saylosky and Balmers as violin and flute soloists.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Zerola and Mme. Jomelli will give a program of Italian songs and airs.

On Thursday afternoon, May 16, a chorus of 500 school children will sing. They will be directed by Professor Raleigh, supervisor of music in the Syracuse public schools.

The festival will close Thursday evening with a Wagnerian concert by Mme. Marie Remyson, Mr. Shattuck playing the piano as accompanist.

GRANGE MEETS IN HANSON
HANSON, Mass.—Mayflower Pomona grange holds a session today at the town hall. The granges in this section sent large delegations. The forenoon was devoted to degree work and the Rev. A. H. Wheelock, state chaplain, will give the address of the afternoon.

Chickering
CONCERT
CALENDAR

Items of coming musical events for announcement in this column are requested.

MON. EVE., MARCH 11
In Jordan Hall, Concert of French music. Mr. Clement, Tenor, and Mr. Longy, Conductor. Mrs. R. J. Hall, Saxophone Soloist, will play several pieces. Concert is given under the auspices of Mrs. R. J. Hall.
In Boston Opera House, Haensel and Gretel, Mmes. Swartz, Fisher, Claessens, DeCourcy, d'Ollige; Mr. Goritz, and L. Enfant Prodigue, Mme. Gay; Messrs. DePotter, Riddez.

TUES. EVE., MARCH 12
In Hotel Tueries, Invitation Concert, postponed from March 5, by the Wage-Earners' Orchestra and Pupils of the Boston Music School Settlement.

WED. EVE., MARCH 13
In Sanders Theatre, Cambridge. The Eighth Concert of the series on Progress of the Opera. Instructors in Department of Music at Harvard will lecture and Singers from the Boston Opera House will sing.

WED. MATINEE, MARCH 13
In Boston Opera House, Special performance. Carmen. Calve, Fisher, Clement and Riddez.

WED. EVE., MARCH 13
In Boston Opera House, Trovatore, Mmes. Amsden, Gay, Morella; Messrs. Zenatello, Polese.

THURS. EVE., MARCH 14
In Steinert Hall, Concert. Miss Marion Tufts, Pianist, and Miss Virginia Stickney, Violoncellist.

FRI. AFTERNOON, MARCH 15
In Symphony Hall, The Nineteenth of the Afternoon Concerts by the Symphony Orchestra.

FRI. EVE., MARCH 15
In Boston Opera House, Germania, Mmes. Melis, Fisher, Messrs. Zenatello, Polese, Blanchard and Marione.

SAT. MAT., MARCH 16
In Boston Opera House, Thais, Mmes. Garden, Fisher, Swartz, Claessens, Sotney; Messrs. Clement, Renaud and Lankow.

SAT. EVE., MARCH 16
In Symphony Hall, The Nineteenth of the Evening Concerts by the Symphony Orchestra.
In Boston Opera House, Thais, Mmes. Melis, Fisher, Swartz; Messrs. DePotter, Riddez, Lankow.

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Mr. Stanwood will explain and comment on the Initiative, Referendum and Recall.
Admission \$1
Course tickets \$5 at the door

JORDAN HALL
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 19, AT 3:30
CLEMENT
The Distinguished French Tenor
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Introductory remarks of personal reminiscences
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Supplies for Women and the Home

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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interest is retained throughout the season.

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And when Mrs. Cronan makes such an announcement as she did a week ago, their enthusiasm knows no bounds. "Boys," she said, "if you will come over to the Shawmut Library Friday afternoon, you can see suits of armor and breastplates and battle axes; in fact, all the things that knights used to have centuries ago. If you want to, you can lift the helmets and see how heavy they are. These things have been loaned by the good people at the Museum of Fine Arts, and when you have seen these things, you will understand the story of the Red Cross Knight even better than you do now."

WELLESLEY GIRLS TO PRESENT PLAY
WELLESLEY, Mass.—Students of Wellesley College are to present the sophomore play entitled "The Little Minister" this afternoon at "the Barn."

Wellesley girls celebrated 11 years of student rule by a large rally of the Student Government Association in College Hall chapel Friday afternoon. Besides practically the entire student body, many prominent graduates took part in the celebration.

News and magazine board elections resulted; Editor in chief, Miss Helen Logan '13; associate editor, Miss Kathleen Burnett '13; literary editors from the class of 1913, Miss Sarah Parker and Miss Susan Wilbur; subscription editor, Miss Laura Ellis '13; business manager, Miss Josephine Guion '13.

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May we have you?

MAKE HOME THINGS SATURDAY
MORNINGS AT LINCOLN HOUSE

Scrapbooks, Dishmops, Photo
Frames Among Articles
Boys Manufacture—Study
and Pleasure, Too

A PROBLEM SOLVED

WHAT shall be done with the small boy on Saturday morning is a question which the philosopher might try in vain to answer. Not so the neighborhood house worker, who already has discovered and made practical a dozen forms of entertaining and instructive activity that appeal to the wide-awake urchin. A Saturday morning visit to Lincoln house shows many of these activities in full operation and as happy and interested a set of boys as one could find anywhere in Boston. They are divided into small groups, and each group, in a separate room, carries on the work under the supervision of a teacher.

In one room half a dozen boys are busy with scrapbooks. These are made from old-colored cambric, which will not soil easily, and are to have red covers to make them more attractive. Just at present the boys are buttonholing the edges of the leaves with green worsted and incidentally learning something that may prove useful in later years when they discover frayed cottonholes on their coats and no one available to take the "stitch in time." In a week or two their teacher is to begin telling them an interesting story, and the boys are to keep their eyes open for magazine pictures and post cards that will serve to illustrate the narrative, which will probably be of geographical or historical nature. The boys will paste these pictures into the scrapbooks, so that each book, when completed will be far more than a heterogeneous collection of gaily colored cards that serve to make the book look pretty. It is safe to say that after the boys have taken the books home they will as thoroughly enjoy looking at them and explaining the pictures to their friends as their mothers enjoy exhibiting the pictures in the family album.

Making Dishmops

In two other rooms at Lincoln house small lads are busy making dishmops. It is a question whether they will ever be induced to use these products of their skill, but at any rate they take great pleasure in making the mops for their mothers and sisters. The process is not complicated though it calls for much care and perseverance. First a quantity of coarse white twine is wound around a small slate frame; then the twine is slid off and tied to the end of a wooden handle; finally the ends are combed out and cut and the head of the mop securely sewed and buttonholed. The boys talk while they work, though it is noticeable that those who talk the most do the least work. For instance, Ned is saying as he waves his unfinished mop in midair, "Look at mine! I am going to beat the whole bunch!" "I think," replies the teacher, smiling at a conscientious worker who has scarce-



Boys making valentines at Lincoln house, one of the pleasant activities calculated to hold their interest



Learning how to make dishmops for their mothers and sisters, a process requiring thought and perseverance

ly spoken the whole morning, "that Albert is going to finish first."

"That's because you've helped me so much," answers Albert, looking up shyly and then going on with the buttonholing.

"No, it's not because I've helped you, but because you have been here every time and have always kept right at your work without talking very much." Nothing more is said on the subject, but Ned understands the point, for he settles down to work without another word, and for three minutes at least follows Albert's shining example. Then he breaks out afresh: "Say, these mops don't cost anything, do they?"

"Well, I should say they did!" exclaims a business-like looking boy. "Everything costs something. Just look at the slate frames; do you suppose they got those for nothing? And the string costs something, and the handles cost something. Just because you get the mop for a penny doesn't prove that it costs nothing."

Before the animated discussion goes any further the teacher says: "It's time for the story hour now. Put up your work and form in line. Albert may lead the boys today." And a moment later the boys have disappeared into another room, where every week Mrs. Cronan comes to tell them of the adventures of the Red Cross Knight.

Meantime another group has been making raffia photo frames which are to

stand later on the parlor mantel or on sister's bureau if the small boy can decide to surrender this work of art when he takes it home for the family to admire. Previous to starting work on the frames these lads have made raffia napkin rings, as useful as they are ornamental.

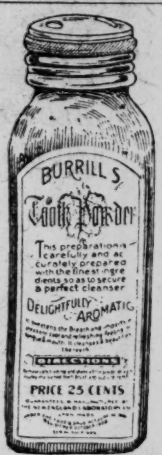
The sound of hammering and the smell of fresh paint lead the visitor to still another room. Here the boys are building a miniature farm yard. Is there anything that could be more delightful? One is just finishing the barn, and the rest are on their knees, painting the picket fence which is to surround this model farm yard and keep the animals within bounds. Newspapers have been carefully spread on the floor and each boy tries as hard as he can to avoid getting the paint on his clothes, as well. The animals have already been made out of pasteboard, and as soon as the chicken yard is made and the finishing touches put on all the buildings, the Lincoln house farm will be ready for exhibition.

The classes are so arranged that what might be called a progressive system is followed each season; that is, a boy who starts in as a member of a scrapbook class may go next into the raffia class or the dishmop class, and by changing his class he completes each kind of work he may be able, before the winter ends, to engage in every kind of work offered. By this system he learns to do many things instead of one, and his

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IT REMOVES

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5-7 Dorchester Ave. Extension,
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Every Woman Who Does Her Own Ironing Needs Quick Catch Clips—Do You?



Of course it was a woman who invented QUICK CATCH CLIPS. Like every other woman, she dreaded the task of changing her ironing board covers. So she thought out a simple way to do away with sewing or tacking. Now hundreds of thousands of women use her idea. Quick Catch Clips cost only 25c. each. They save many a precious time minute. Last indefinitely. Can be attached to any board by any woman.

Send 25c. today (cash preferred). You'll never miss the quarter, but you can't afford to miss the clips.

THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO., CLEVELAND, O.

An opportunity for a few good agents.

25c

See our up-to-minute

BAKERY

And Your Appetite Will Be Satisfied.

"REINHARDT'S"

252 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

PIANOS

The selling price of a piano depends upon the cost of placing it before the purchaser. We have no salesmen, low rents and a large business, consequently LOW PRICES.

High grade Pianos for sale or to rent. OLIVER C. FAUST, 27 Gainsborough St., Boston, Mass.

L. C. STEVENS & CO., UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS.

WALL PAPERS AND AWNINGS.

700 WASHINGTON ST., Cor. Beacon St. BROOKLINE, MASS. Tel. 1913.

Delicatessen

LIGHT LUNCH AND HOME COOKED FOOD.

ANNIE MOONEY, 60 Falmouth St., Boston.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

THE DELICIOUS flavors of the Best Fruit and more economical. SAUER'S EXTRACTS. ALL FLAVORS. Thirteen Highest Awards and Medals.

PLUMBING

McMahon & Jacques

Plumbers and Steam Fitters

Established 1896

242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

Tel. 420 B. B.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

FINE HARDWOOD FLOORS

ALL KINDS, THIN AND THICK, OLD FLOORS RENOVATED. W. J. DAY & CO., 42 CANAL ST.

SHOE REPAIRING

YALL HAND WORK; satisfaction guaranteed; work called for and delivered. N. E. SHOE REPAIRING CO., 262A Mass. Ave. Tel. B. B. 3554-W.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HIGHEST QUALITY



LOWEST PRICE

UDNIT

Wearing Rubbers The Shoe Polish Powder. Will not DRY, does no harm UP or FREEZE. A. PAIR OF SHOES ONE YEAR. A coating lasts 1 to 2 weeks (or more). The whole family's shoes, black or tan. NO PASTE. WON'T SMUT. Longer time between coatings. So many more shines in a package (equals ten 10c bottles). Price 25c. Box 91H.

Satisfaction or money back.

CHAS. FRENCH PERRY, BANGOR, ME.

Have an AEROFUME IN YOUR HOME

More than a million users recognize the high efficiency of Egyptian Deodorizer and AEROFUME for dispelling disagreeable odors. A necessity in the crowded apartments of our cities. IT SPAYS IN THE AIR and fills the house with its fascinating perfume. Delightful in sleeping room. Box of 16 Patties with Holder 25c. If your local dealer cannot supply you send us his name and 25c. for a box.

Paul Mfg. Co., 36-40 Fulton Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Makers of CANDO, the best Silver Polish.

Tel. 3405-3 Back Bay.

S. SIMONS

Spring Style

BOOTS and SHOES

Low rent makes low prices. Boots and shoes to order.

140 MASSACHUSETTS ST., Boston. Near Fenway Postoffice. SPECIALTY ELITE SHOES.

WATER SUPPLY

No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar. 60 lbs. pressure. Filled with Hand, Gasoline or Electric Pump. Electric Light-Plants at prices within the reach of all. Write for Catalogue 37.

Lunt-Moss Co., 43 S. Market St., Boston.

Window and Door

SCREENS

Made to Order

F. COOPER

31 Lancaster Street, Boston

Telephone 3301-W Haymarket.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

YOU ELIMINATE all element of chance or uncertainty if your contract calls for an

Estey Pipe Organ

Your correspondence is respectfully solicited.

ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY

Boston, 120 Boylston St.; New York, 7 West 29th St.; Philadelphia, 1118 Chestnut St.; St. Louis, 116 Oliver St.; London, Eng., Oxford St.; factories, Brattleboro, Vt.

MASON & HAMLIN LISZT ORGAN

FOR SALE—Rare bargain for a church or society. J. R. COLLIER, 383 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Highest Quality Gives Satisfaction

YOU ARE SAFE WITH

The Old Reliable CANDO SILVER POLISH

For your choice Silver, Gold, Jewelry, Cut Glass, China, etc. IT RESTORES THE LUSTRE WITHOUT INJURY.

CANDO is the ideal Silver Polish, because it represents the highest standard of quality known to this age. The conservative and reliable manufacturer and dealer, whose statement you can rely upon, recommends and sells to you goods that have stood the test for quality and merit. Those concerned do not advocate cleaning preparations containing so-called electric acids which work magic upon your silver. Why? For the same reason that you cannot afford to use them. Thousands of dealers recommend CANDO. It is always reliable. Ask your dealer, and insist that you get CANDO.

PAUL MANUFACTURING CO., 36-40 Fulton St., Boston, Mass.

Get acquainted with our Egyptian Deodorizer and Aerofume. Write for sample.

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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Spurr "Papered Veneers"

(REAL WOOD, NOT A PRINTED IMITATION)

Send Five Dollars to us and receive free of all other expense, 50 Square Feet of Spurr "Papered Veneers" in Quartered Oak, Mahogany, or other woods as you may select, with full directions for applying with common flour paste, and beautify some valued possession.

SPURR VENEER CO.,

75 Washington Street, North, BOSTON

Protect the Top of Your Dining Table FROM THE HEAT BY USING A Bunker Hill Asbestos Table Cover

Made to fit all sizes of tables. Made with removable slips; also extra leaves and mats of the same material. We carry a complete line of

Everything in Asbestos

Including all kinds of Pipe Covering Material, and will be pleased to furnish men to apply it. If the same pipes in your house are not covered, let us show you that you are LOSING MONEY.

TURNER ASBESTOS CO., 251 Causeway St., Boston

DOVER SAFETY ASH BARREL

BUILT TO BANG ABOUT The Barrel With the Heavy V SLAT

Patented May 28, 1893.

It Has Stood the Test for 20 Years

Many of the First Barrels Made Are Still in Service on the Streets of Boston

The SAFETY Barrel was the first Ash Barrel made with any V-Shaped Metallic SLAT

If you want the "SAFETY" BEST ask for the "SAFETY"

Manufactured by the Originators of the Genuine Dover Egg Beater. For sale by

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

Let Your Silver Clean Itself

No rubbing. No dirt. No soiled fingers.

Will do the whole thing in less than a minute. Will make your silver look as if it were new. And it saves your silver. By a chemical electric process it removes the black or oxidation and restores the most tarnished piece of silver to its original condition. Only the dirt is removed, the silver is not affected

We send "Silvabrite" without any money from you.

Use it for ten days, and if satisfaction is not yours, we will return it without paying a cent.

Agents Wanted.

Milton Chemical Co.

124 Sixth St., Cambridge, Mass.

Kitchen Cabinets

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—New England Manufacturing Jewelers and Silver-smiths Association dines this evening and John L. Bates of Massachusetts will be one of the speakers. James E. Blake, president of the Boston Jewelers Club, will be among the guests.

Everett M. Spencer will preside until Harry M. Mays, toastmaster, takes charge of the exercises. The speakers include William J. Burns, Senator Sutherland of Utah and the Rev. Willard Scott of Brookline.

Actual work on the bridges just contracted for will begin early in the spring. They must be complete Aug. 15.

Every bridge across the Spokane river will be a steel structure, except the Nine Mile structure. This bridge was rebuilt in 1905, however, and will not have to be replaced for several years yet. The life of the steel bridges is estimated by the commissioners at more than half a century.

GRIGGS COURSE

"In Memoriam: The Period of Grief and Struggle," is the title of the Edward Howard Griggs lecture at Jordan hall next Wednesday evening, the fourth of his course on the Poetry and Philosophy of Tennyson. The concluding lectures are: March 20, "In Memoriam: The Cantos of Faith and Love"; March 27, "The Expression of Tennyson's Spiritual Message in Brief Poems."

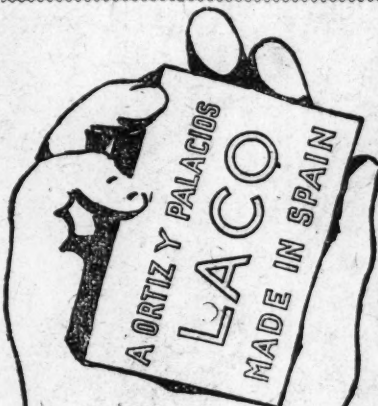
SOMERVILLE ELKS ELECT

Election of officers of the Somerville Lodge of Elks was held Friday night in the lodge rooms in Winter Hill. Henry J. O'Connell was elected exalted ruler, William F. Bennett esteemed leading knight, Hermon Fleming esteemed loyal knight, William J. Harrigan esteemed lecturer, Dennis Kelley treasurer, and John S. McGowan secretary.

OTTAWA, Ont.—The establishment of a new fast steamship service between Canada and Great Britain to care for a large part of the traffic which now goes by way of New York, is the object of negotiations now in progress between the Canadian government and certain English and Canadian steamship companies.

The plan is for the investment of \$30,000,000, making possible a 20-knot service and a 4½ day trip between Halifax and Liverpool. The contracting lines, it is said, will have the active support of the Canadian Pacific railroad, Grand Trunk Pacific and Great Northern.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



A castile soap that fits the hand

With ordinary castile, you know how rough the edges are, how clumsy and inconvenient the shape.

This is one of the big differences between LACO and the ordinary kind.

LACO is cut into a cake that fits the hand, with no rough edges. Besides this, each cake is packed separately in a royal blue box—reaches you white and clean. Its very looks invite you to use it.

The purest of castile soaps. Get it at your druggist's or grocer's. If he hasn't it, send us 10 cents for full size cake.

LACO

Castile Soap

10c

6 cakes 50c 12 cakes \$1.00

LOCKWOOD, BRACKETT & CO., Boston, Mass., Sole Importers

FEDERAL STATION TO BE ENLARGED

DALLAS, Tex.—W. D. Hunter, in charge of the southern field crop insect investigations of the United States bureau of entomology returned to Dallas recently after a six weeks' stay in Washington, where he went to make his annual report and to get in touch with the general work of the bureau. Mr. Hunter said on his return that the bureau had recommended that the usual appropriation be made for the support of the experimental station here and the recommendation is now before the congressional committee.

Plans are now being made to add two more rooms to the house occupied by the experiment station, one to be used as a photographic laboratory and the other for general purposes. There are usually about 12 at work at the station and the house has been rather crowded in many ways.

SPOKANE COUNTY TO BUILD BRIDGES

SPOKANE, Wash.—Before the end of the present summer every big job of bridge building in Spokane county, with the exception of a new trestle at Nine Mile, will be completed.

The finishing of the new steel and concrete span at Spokane bridge recently and the building of four bridges for which contracts were let last week will make 1912 the biggest year of fire-proof bridge building the county has ever known.

Actual work on the bridges just contracted for will begin early in the spring. They must be complete Aug. 15.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN MAN wanted, young or middle-aged, for packing and shipping dry goods, only those familiar with this line of work desired. Apply by letter only, W. H. GARDNER & CO., P. O. Box 133, Essex St., E. Boston, Mass.

ARCHITECTURAL or mill draftsman, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

ARTIST wanted who understands ink, pencil and colored sketches for folding cartons, show cards, cutouts, labels, etc., or miscellaneous line, living in Boston or vicinity; one who has some capital to invest. Reply by letter, stating full particulars, to H. A. WALDRON, 7 Water st., Boston.

ARTISTS—Wanted, at once, two all-around artists on mechanical work; none but the best; apply by letter only. THE PAIRMAN CYCLES, 318 Main st., Boston.

ASSISTANT (high school), \$500 N. E. TEACHERS AGENCY, Y. M. C. A. bldg., Portland, Me.

ASSISTANT SHIPPER, good penman, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTER and finisher, in Plymouth; \$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, or write enclosing stamp for reply, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE OPERATOR, in South Boston, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, or write enclosing stamp for reply, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BAKER wanted who is thoroughly experienced and competent to take charge of our bakery, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

BEATER ENGINEER wanted (paper mill), LEWIS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

BICYCLE AND MOTOR CYCLE REPAIR MAN wanted, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH, LEWIS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

BLACKSMITH, at mill on custom work, to go to Michigan, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, or write enclosing stamp for reply, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH, to straighten and form iron beams, near Boston, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, or write enclosing stamp for reply, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, experienced, contracting, \$18-20, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, German, young, \$12, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOY wanted, bright, about 16 or 17, MANHATTAN MARKET, 122 Green st., Boston.

BOY wanted for light work in apartment house; good home; room, board to start, E. F. HEFFERNY, 98 Dartmouth st., Boston.

BOY wanted to work in restaurant; no Sunday work. Apply at Restaurant, PALMER DEPOT, Palmer, Mass.

BOY wanted, Protestant; about 17 or 18 years old, in office of wholesale house, living with parents in Boston or immediate vicinity; high school graduate; must be able to write good, legible hand; of good address, quick to learn. Apply by letter only, THE ALBINO ROBERTS CO., 109 5210, Boston.

BRASS BENCH HAND wanted, experienced, in jobbing and repairing brass, NESNEY BRASS WORKS, 54 High st., Boston.

BRASS MOULDERS wanted, LEWIS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

CABINET MAKERS, LEWIS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

CARRIAGE AND AUTO PAINTERS wanted, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

CARRIAGE PAINTER wanted, all-around, unskilled, stripper, ornament, steady work; start Monday. Call at house Sunday or telephone Monday, ALBERT E. CRASSIE, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

CARRIAGE PAINTER (second hand), BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

CEMENTER, on railroads; \$12; out of town. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, or write enclosing stamp for reply, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERK and stenographer, \$12, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR, job work and ads; \$15; in Newton. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, or write enclosing stamp for reply, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER, third class, LEWIS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

ERRAND BOY wanted, best of references required. B. F. MACY, 410 Boylston st., Boston.

FARM HANDS, LEWIS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

FARM HANDS AND MILKERS, \$15-20 monthly, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, or write enclosing stamp for reply, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FARMER—A married man wanted who understands gardening and poultry; must learn the poultry business; good wages and house rent. CHAS. A. DILLINGHAM, R. F. D. No. 2, Bangor, Me.

FILEMAN wanted, LEWIS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

FISH CUTTER wanted, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

GROCERY CLERK, inside, out-of-town, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

GROCERY ORDER CLERK wanted, \$12, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

HOTEL HOUSEMAN wanted, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

MAN wanted for care of office; must have agreeable address and sense of responsibility; above middle age; prefer native of Vermont. Inquire for MR. ROBINSON, 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE wanted to go to Hingham about March 20; the man must understand gardening and be a general helper about the house; the woman, good plain cook and laundress; Protestant. Apply from 5 to 6, GEORGE L. BRETT, 14 Arlington st., Boston.

MARSHED COUPLE wanted, general work and cook, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

METAL SPINNERS (brass, copper and iron), \$20-25; 10 hour; in Lynn. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, or write enclosing stamp for reply, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

NIGHT WATCHMAN, LEWIS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

OPERATORS, experienced, wanted on coal ironing machine; steady work; good wages; apply to Mr. ROBINSON, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS wanted, first-class, none others need apply. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, or write enclosing stamp for reply, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PATTERN MAKERS—Wanted, one wood and one metal pattern maker, HARVARD BRIDGE, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

PLUMBER—Wanted, first-class, all-around, experienced, steady work, fair wages. Address FRANK T. ROSE, Lebanon, N. H.

PRINCIPAL wanted (high school), \$1200, N. E. TEACHERS AGENCY, Y. M. C. A. bldg., Portland, Me.

PRINTERS, all-around, wanted for boys' school; must be able to teach and have patience and good character; willing to work for moderate wage. Apply Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

REED WORKER—Wanted, an all-around man who is able to frame, roll and fitch, and who understands the business thoroughly; for instructor in workshop; position permanent to right man. NATIONAL CHAIR COMPANY, 34 Madison st., Portland, Me.

RESTAURANT MANAGER wanted; good position for a thoroughly experienced, competent and reliable man in restaurant management. GRIDLEY LUNCH CO., 47 Summer st., Boston.

SALESMEN—Experienced Oriental rug dealers, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

SALESMAN—Experienced, 28 Avon st., entrance and direct elevators to fourth floor, located in suburban house; apply to applicants, JORDAN MARSH CO., 109 5210, Boston.

SALESMAN—Young and energetic man to line of rubber sundries, 170 State st., Boston.

SALESMAN (traveling), for plumbers' supplies, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

SALESMAN (traveling), for plumbers' supplies, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

SALESMAN (traveling), hand bags, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, or write enclosing stamp for reply, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESMAN, retail clothing; German preferred, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

SECOND HAND wanted in cloth room (cotton mill), LEWIS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

SHOE PACKER wanted, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

SHOE WORKERS wanted; a good sole maker, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

SKIVER, shoe factory, experienced, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted, bright, Protestant, American young man; Oliver operator; \$8-10. Apply at the OLIVER TYPE-SETTING AGENCY, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, banking house, experienced, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be rapid and accurate, able to take continuous dictation for 2 or 3 hours. Apply at Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

TAILORS wanted, LEWIS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

THIRD AND FOURTH HANDS wanted (paper mill), LEWIS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

WINDOW DRESSER and card writer, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

WINDOW DRESSER, high class man, \$25, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

WHOLESALE SHOE HOUSE wants or sells, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

YOUNG TECH. MAN to become salesman later, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

CORRESPONDENCE CLERK wanted, publishing house; \$12-15. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

DEMONSTRATOR—Young woman wanted of good address, to demonstrate canned goods in leading grocery stores in Boston and vicinity. Apply to Mr. ROBINSON, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS, small, in Greater Boston, \$8-10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, or write enclosing stamp for reply, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS, nimble fingered, \$6-10, in Lynn. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, or write enclosing stamp for reply, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAIDS (3) wanted in Winchester; small families; good homes and wages. HARVARD BRIDGE, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

GENERAL MAID wanted in Newton Highlands; \$8 week; 14 adults; must be good cook. HARVARD BRIDGE, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

GIRL wanted (16-17), neat and of good address, with experience, to work on candy counter. W. D. QUIMBY & CO., 79 Portland, Me.

HAND SEWERS, stitchers and factory finishers, \$4-10, in Boston and vicinity. Will State FREE EMP. OFFICE, or write enclosing stamp for reply, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HEAD LAUNDRESS and linen room woman wanted, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

HEAD WAITRESS wanted, Fitchburg, 820, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for 2 in family; Protestant; experienced. HARVARD BRIDGE, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted in Colfax, Wash.; capable and reliable; other help kept. HARVARD BRIDGE, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted; Protestant family; must be good cook and laundress. E. B. SEELY, 33 Elm Hill park, Roxbury, Mass.

MAIDS for general work (3) wanted in Cambridge; \$8 week; must have good references. 13 Boylston st., Boston.

MAIDS wanted for general housework; green and experienced; \$4-5; week; in Cambridge. MISS SHEA'S EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

MAID wanted, Protestant, for general housework; family of 3; 7-room apartment; middle-aged woman considered. Mrs. LAWRENCE E. BERRY, 27 Dunreath st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID—Wanted, neat girl for general housework; good plain cook and laundress; 20 Dorchester, Boston.

MAID wanted for general housework in family of four adults. Apply between 9 and 10, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

MAIDS, experienced, wanted for general housework; must be young, neat and reliable; and willing to go to country with family. 20 Boylston st., Boston.

MILINERY APPRENTICE wanted; ambitious girl, will get good experience. 270 Boylston st., Boston.

MILINERY—Parlor girl, stock girl and general housework. 270 Boylston st., Boston.

MOTHERS HELPER—Refined girl or young woman, family of 5; no heavy work; must be of good family. 141 High st., Reading, Mass.

MULTI-GRAPHER OPERATOR wanted, also Smith Premier typewriter. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted, quick at figures, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

OPERATORS, experienced, wanted on coal ironing machine; steady work; good wages; apply to Mr. ROBINSON, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

PRINCIPAL, grammar school, N. E. TEACHERS AGENCY, Y. M. C. A. bldg., Portland, Me.

RESTAURANT WAITRESSES wanted, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESMAN, retail clothing; German preferred, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

SECOND HAND wanted in cloth room (cotton mill), LEWIS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

SHOE PACKER wanted, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

SHOE WORKERS wanted; a good sole maker, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

SKIVER, shoe factory, experienced, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted, bright, Protestant, American young man; Oliver operator; \$8-10. Apply at the OLIVER TYPE-SETTING AGENCY, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, banking house, experienced, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be rapid and accurate, able to take continuous dictation for 2 or 3 hours. Apply at Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

TAILORS wanted, LEWIS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

THIRD AND FOURTH HANDS wanted (paper mill), LEWIS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

WINDOW DRESSER and card writer, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

WINDOW DRESSER, high class man, \$25, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

WHOLESALE SHOE HOUSE wants or sells, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AT THE AUTO SHOW would like doing anything; experienced demonstrator on gas pleasure cars or truck; make own repairs; 10 years experience. 174 Camb. St., Cambridge, Mass.

BAKER, residence Fall River, age 30, married, will go anywhere in the New England states; \$75 month; mention 6876. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, no fees charged, 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 1325-W.

BELBOY—High school boy (16) wishes position for summer at close of school. B. DICTER, 26 Oakland st., Melrose, Mass.

BELBOYS want positions together (brothers, 18 and 19); experienced; mention 1664. CITY EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.

BELL BOY—High school graduate (19) wishes position for coming summer; experienced, good references. Address RALPH W. STEARNS, box 273, Wilton, N. H.

BOOKKEEPER, single, good or loose-leaf system; thoroughly competent and reliable. 445 Tremont bldg., Boston. Tel. 260-475.

BOOKKEEPER, salesman or collector (ready experience in many factories) writes English, Italian and French; A1 references; education and penmanship; \$15 weekly. Apply to MISS SHEA'S EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced photographer (residence Dorchester, 25, single); good references; good penman; \$12-18 week; mention 1664. CITY EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.

BOY (18) wishes position running errands or doing general work. HAROLD DORRIS, 22 High st., Brookline, Mass.

CABINET FINISHER, first class, all-round, man, wants work any line. R. H. BOND, 6 Bancroft ave., Reading, Mass.

CABINET MAKER, or carpenter (42), residence Boston, age 40, single, all-round, man, wants work any line. R. H. BOND, 6 Bancroft ave., Reading, Mass.

CARETAKER—Married man, Swiss, French, desires place as caretaker on large estate, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

CARETAKER wishes position; understands housework, horses and driving. 3345-M or write, E. W. RICKFORD, 24 Tremont st., Cambridge, Mass.

CARPENTER APPRENTICE (Swedish), 20 years experience, wants position; will go anywhere. A. OLSON, 100 W. Newton st., Boston.

CARPENTER (French) (wants position) (help furnished free), 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.

CARPENTER, residence Roxbury, age 45, married, mention 6864. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 1325-W.

CARTAGE—Young, temperate, industrious man wants position as caretaker on large estate, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—Mechanic (English), 30 years experience, wants position; will go anywhere. A. OLSON, 100 W. Newton st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR (French) (wants position) (help furnished free), 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

COST ACCOUNTANT—Young man (28), technical education, wide experience in factory systematizing, cost and production work; 100 Commercial st., Boston.

COOK, BUTLER OR GENERAL WORK wanted by Japanese strictly temperate, trustworthy; with family, club, school, etc.; best references; city or country; any distance. MISS SHEA'S EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston; Tel. 1325-W.

CORRESPONDENT AND ADVERTISING MAN—Commanding superior qualifications; seeks commensurate opportunity; special proficiency in sales correspondence; adjustment of complaints and general commercial intercourse; credentials of the highest. ARTHUR R. BUSH, 68 Waite st., Malden, Mass.

ELDERLY MAN

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

GENERAL WORK wanted by capable young woman, good references. Apply to MISS MCGHEE, Emp. Office, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

GENERAL WORK wanted by middle-aged American woman; home nights; best references. MISS M. LANG, 208 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL WORK—Capable woman wishes work by the day or hour; washing, ironing or cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 14 Reed st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Swedish woman wishes to accommodate by day or hour in private home. CATHERINE LOFGREN, 61 Winchester st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK by the day or hour wanted by American woman. MISS SARAH SAMPSON, 31 E. South Boston, Mass.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day; laundry, cleaning. E. J. KELLER, 15 Garfield ave., Woburn, Mass.

GENERAL WORK wanted by day or hour. MISS ALICE MAHONEY, 33 Newmarket st., South Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman desires work by day or hour. A. C. BENTLEY, 12 Burbank st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman desires work by the day or hour. MISS MARTHA TAYLOR, 7 Fairweather st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK by the day wanted by colored woman. MISS CASSIE HARRIS, 48 Sawyer st., Boston.

GIRLS, experienced, want positions in cotton and worsted mills. Mention 1630 CITY EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 62 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 2938.

GIRLS, experienced in cotton mill work, want positions. Mention 1630 CITY EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 62 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 2938.

GOVERNNESS or nursery governess, desires position. MRS. ALICE BRIDGES, 25 Appleton st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman would like position as housekeeper for 2 people, in an apartment; please answer by letter or phone. MISS E. E. HATCH, 154 W. Newton st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young Protestant woman, thoroughly experienced, wants position in light housework or care of children. Boston or vicinity. MISS ANNIE M. HEATH, 10 Edison st., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman with son (17) wishes position; farm preferred. MISS SARAH MCELLEN, rear of 34 White st., Lowell, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, American, Protestant, would like position as housekeeper or mother's helper. MISS MARION DAVISON, 16 Westville st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wants position in small family, or hotel. KATHERINE SULLIVAN, 524 Warren st., Ashbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Experienced American, first class references, wants position as manager or housekeeper in small hotel or club. Phone 370-W. MISS E. E. CLAIR, care Fenway Room Registry, 357 Massachusetts, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman, Protestant, wants work by the day as housekeeper, mother's helper, cleaning, washing, etc. MISS ROSE SEPTON, 27 Medford st., Arlington, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, superior in cooking details, residence, 10-12 week, single, \$3.00 anywhere, \$10-12 week, single, \$3.00. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 99.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION, and of children, residence Avoca, N. Y., age 35, widow, prefer employment near Boston, \$8 weekly and found. Mention 6887 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 99.

HOUSEKEEPER—Trustworthy, faithful, economical, capable, taking full charge of a small family of adults, references. MISS HELEN REED, 20 Temple pl., room 12, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined woman seeks position and congenial home for self and bright girl of 12, references. MISS A. A. HOLT, 138 Elm st., Providence, R. I.

HOUSEKEEPER—Compensation, American, care 35, wants position in or near Boston, best references. Apply by letter only. MISS G. AYATERRA, 11 Yerxa rd., North Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Lady with excellent references wishes position as housekeeper for elderly couple; competent to take charge of refined home. H. M. COLE, Box 1073, Saco, Me.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young American woman (24) desires position; good work and manager. MISS CLARE MACKBETH, 251 Columbus st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK desired by American girl, country, state of Maine preferred, best references. MISS MARY E. HAYES, 45 Irving st., West Medford, Mass.

LADY'S MAID—Position wanted as lady's maid or chambermaid. MISS E. NELSON, 75 Main st., Stoneham, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—Wants employment at home and work by the day. MISS TRUDE HAYES, 16 Kendall st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Reliable colored girl desires employment washing, ironing by the day, or season, references. MISS GERTIE JOHNSON, 105 Portland st., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS desires employment at home. MISS M. J. JUKINS, 53 Dunster st., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, best references, wishes employment at home or in family. MISS REGINALD COOK, 24 Indor st., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, first class, wishes employment at home or by the day; good references. MISS M. RY JOHNSON, 107 Vernon st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes position in private family. WILLIAM S. NORTHAMPTON, Boston.

LAUNDRESS, first class, wishes situation; best of references. MISS L. KINGS EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Tremont 2391-M, Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Wants employment at home, bundle washing, laundry, ironing, small family wash. MISS M. ROSEY, 17 Clarendon ave., North Cambridge, Mass.

LIGHT HOUSEWORK or place as mother's helper wanted in small family; can do cooking. MISS MARION DAVISON, 10 Westville st., Dorchester, Mass.

MAID, colored girl, wishes position to do general housework in or out of the home. MISS E. E. BLAKE, 131 Dartmouth st., Boston.

MAID—Colored woman wants general work cooking or cleaning; go home nights. MISS ELIZABETH GARDNER, 15 Ylles st., suite 2, Boston.

MAID, experienced general work, wants position. MISS M. E. SCHANZ, 330 Tremont st., Boston.

MAID wants position at general housework in plain family, references. MISS MARY SHANNON, 23 Russell ter., Brighton Station, Mass.

MAIDS—Three general (Nova Scotia) girls will to do general housework, or separately. MISS BAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 86 Boylston st., rm. 2, Boston.

MAID, colored, wants general or second work in small family; wages \$5-6 week; comfortable. MISS CLARA A. SCRIPPS, 27 Grove st., Boston.

MAID wishes employment at general housework by the day or hour; reliable, good cook. MISS E. E. ROY, 251 Western ave., Brighton, Mass.

MAID—Reliable colored girl desires employment washing, ironing, cleaning, by the day or season, work in country. GERTRUDE JOHNSON, 77 E. Lenox st., Boston.

MILINERY TRIMMER, experienced, wants position. MISS M. LAMSON, 113 Brighton ave., Allston, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted by woman 38; has had superior social advantages, musical and artistic; capable complete charge of home. Address: MISS BURRESS, 35 Aspinwall rd., Dorchester, Mass.

MATRON, ATTENDANT and waitress (21), residence Worcester; location preferred Boston or Worcester; speaks French, German or English, high school graduate; \$6-8.00 monthly. 6887 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 99.

MATRON (institution, 55), residence Northfield, will go anywhere; high school graduate; not less than \$25 per month. Mention No. 6887 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 99.

NURSEMAID, capable, wants care of children; references. MISS C. E. WINTER, 204 W. 2nd st., Cambridge, Mass.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, bookkeeping, typewriting, stenography (28), residence East Boston, single, high school graduate; all references, education and penmanship; \$10-12 weekly. 6887 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 99.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, bookkeeping, typewriting and cashier (22), residence Medford, high school graduate; good references, education and penmanship; \$10-12 weekly. 6887 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 99.

FLAXIST would like position playing for moving pictures or as an accompanist. GLADYS C. BASSETT, P. O. Box 55, Willsboro, N. Y.

PIANOFORTE TEACHER desires position during June, August, as accompanist, or with small doing at home. MISS E. E. TANDY, 140 Woodland ave., Gardner, Mass.

PROOFREADING—Opportunity to take up proofreading wanted by teacher of several years of experience. ESTHER T. RIGGS, 200 Cambridge st., Boston.

SALES LADY, newstand (18), residence South Boston; ST. Mention No. 6887 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 99.

SALES LADY, American, 30, wants position in office or retail store; best references; in or near Boston. Answer by letter. MISS A. G. COOPER, 11 Yerxa rd., North Cambridge, Mass.

SALES LADY, newstand or candy store (21), residence South Boston; ST. Mention No. 6887 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 99.

SEAMSTRESS, wish positions. 75, Fairview, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 99.

SEAMSTRESS, competent, Protestant, can cut and fit, wants work by the day or week. MISS M. J. TIBBETS, 29 Betwicker park, Boston.

SEAMSTRESS, colored, wants employment; ladies underwear, plain sewing, etc. MISS M. J. TIBBETS, 29 Betwicker park, Boston.

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EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

ASSISTANT wanted for dry cleaning department; one having experience preferred. Answer by letter. MISS WEISS, 425 4th ave., New York City.

ATTENDANT wanted, experienced, for child; \$25-30 month. Communicate with MISS V. GORDON, Larchmont, N. Y.

GIRL or woman wanted, dry housework for family of 2. MISS W. CAPE, 174 Rich ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

HOUSEWORK—Neat white girl in family of 4; address: no washing or ironing; good home; \$25 month. MISS L. A. CARL, 174 Rich ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

LAW STENOGRAPHER wanted, Underwood; \$10. AMERICAN STENOGRAPHIC EXCH., 320 Broadway, New York City.

MATRON wanted for general housework; in family; good home for reliable woman; with reference. MISS S. P. WARREN, 201 W. 8th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER wanted; Remington operator; Brooklyn, N. Y. \$18-20. AMERICAN STENOGRAPHIC EXCH., 320 Broadway, New York City.

TYPIST wanted, Remington machine, AMERICAN STENOGRAPHIC EXCH., 320 Broadway, New York City.

TYPIST wanted for Oliver machine, AMERICAN STENOGRAPHIC EXCH., 320 Broadway, New York City.

TYPIST AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted, Brooklyn, N. Y. \$8. AMERICAN STENOGRAPHIC EXCH., 320 Broadway, New York City.

TYPIST—English lady having had experience desired employment. MISS ANN INNESS, 331 W. 69th st., New York.

GOVERNNESS—Middle-aged lady of refinement desires care of children, or would serve as companion to lady traveling to California; excellent references. MISS CORA WORTH, 35 Bank st., New Rochelle, N. Y.

GOVERNNESS—Position wanted by lady who has had 10 years' experience in teaching, and is a graduate of the New York Normal School, Newark, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position desired in family; references. MISS JANE M. MOREHOUSE, 122 W. 12th st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged Swedish woman with boy 8 years old wishes position; reliable, first-class recommendation; CHARLES W. F. LITCH, 456 W. 12th st., New York City.

BOY (14), Christian, wishes position in office in New York City. Reference. CHARLES W. F. LITCH, 456 W. 12th st., New York City.

CARETAKER—Situation desired as superintendent of school building and will accept position in April. ELIZABETH CUSH, 121 W. 1st st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, single, first class driver, any make; best references; good mechanic. MISS J. CUNNINGHAM, 25 Washington ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHEF—First-class, wishes position; club, restaurant, or hotel. MISS J. CUNNINGHAM, 25 Washington ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES E. BLANC, 2228 Sharswood st., Philadelphia.

CLERICAL—Man, 30, wants position in commercial house, opportunity for advancement; or front clerk in hotel; unquestioned references furnished. HENRY EDWARDS, 100 W. 3rd st., New York.

CLERICAL—Young man (27) will accept any clerical position at reasonable salary. MISS M. J. TIBBETS, 29 Betwicker park, Boston.

CLERICAL—Man, 30, wants position in commercial house, opportunity for advancement; or front clerk in hotel; unquestioned references furnished. HENRY EDWARDS, 100 W. 3rd st., New York.

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A black and white photograph of the front facade of the University of Toronto. The building is a long, symmetrical structure with a central entrance featuring a pediment and columns. The facade is composed of numerous windows, some of which are arched. The building is set against a dark background, and the overall image has a grainy, historical quality.

"Planning and Starting an Orchard" was the subject of a lecture given at horticultural hall this afternoon by F. Smith, superintendent of the Turner all farm orchards at Ipswich.

The Democratic situation during the week. Mr. Clark's managers claimed 44 delegates—34 from the speaker's home state, Missouri, and 10 from Oklahoma, where Wilson also secured 10. The Clark men assert they will control the Kansas convention next week, but are disputed by Wilson's bureau.

There were no positive developments during the week in either the La Follette, Cummins, Harison or Underwood campaigns to change previous claims of their bureaus.

Purchased by Dr. Archibald T. Davison from William U Sherman, through H. R. Cumming, broker, Codman Sq.

Closing of Stocks Steady

FURTHER GAINS ARE RECORDED BY SECURITIES

After Early Hesitation Stocks Again Advance—Specialties Are Most Conspicuous Feature

LONDON HESITATING

Stocks record a good net advance for the week. The upward movement started in the face of unfavorable developments and pessimistic sentiment. Consequently the conclusion is that the rise was brought about by manipulative tactics. It is remarkable how the feeling changes with the change in prices. When stocks advance as they have been doing the reasons advanced for the improvement by various commission houses are abundant. Likewise when a slump occurs the news is gloomy.

Just at present traders are inclined to be very cautious. After the rise stocks have had a reaction is looked for. Consequently much conservatism is observed on all hands.

The opening in New York today was about the same as last night's closing. During the first sales prices showed a tendency to advance further.

There was some fractional improvement in the local market, but changes were not important.

The New York market was a slow affair until near the close when greater activity and higher prices prevailed. Some of the specialties were in especially good demand. Pittsburgh Coal preferred opened up 1/4 at 70% and rose more than 2 points further. The common opened up a point at 18 and advanced more than 1 1/2 further.

American Can issues were active and higher. The common opened up 1/4 at 12% and sold well above 13. The preferred opened up 1/4 at 84% and sold well above 85.

Amalgamated Copper was conspicuously strong. It opened 1/4 at 70% and rose a point, passing its high point last year of 71%. Anaconda opened 1/4 at 37 1/2 and advanced more than a point. American Car & Foundry opened 1/4 at 53 1/2 and advanced more than a point. Lehigh Valley was off 1/4 at the opening at 160 1/2 and advanced more than a point. "Soo" opened up 1/4 at 135 1/2 and advanced nearly two points further.

There was considerable trading in Isle Royale on the local exchange. It opened up 1/4 at 28% and improved a good fraction. Moderate improvement was made by other issues.

LONDON—The securities market today showed the usual week-end hesitancy. The conference of coal mine owners and operatives looked for early next week failed to exert a stimulating influence. Consols were heavy and home rails shaded.

In Americans it was a narrower market and profit taking was apparent. Canadian Pacific and Mexican issues were drooping.

Coppers took on a resting position. This was option day in the mining department and the group displayed firmness. Rubbers were strong.

De Beers at 19 1/2-16 are up 3-16. Rio Tinto off 1/4 at 72 1/2.

The continental bourses closed quiet.

RECENT RECOVERY OF STOCKS FROM THE LOW PRICES

NEW YORK—The following gives closing prices of leading railroad and industrial stocks on Thursday, with recent low, number of points recovered and low for 1911:

RAILROAD STOCKS			
Re-Thurs.	Recent Low	Low 1911	
Atchafalaya	24	10 1/2	10 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	24	10 1/2	10 1/2
Brooklyn R. T.	4	81 1/2	70 1/2
Canadian Pacific	3	230	220 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2
C. M. & St. Paul	4 1/2	108	103 1/2
Erie	3 1/2	33 1/2	30 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	4 1/2	54 1/2	50 1/2
Erie 3d pf.	4 1/2	44 1/2	40 1/2
Great North. pf.	6	132	120 1/2
Inter-Metropolitan	1 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2
Inter-Metro. pf.	4 1/2	58 1/2	54 1/2
Lehigh Valley	4 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2
N. Y. Central	6 1/2	112 1/2	106 1/2
Norfolk & Western	2 1/2	119 1/2	115 1/2
Pennsylvania	1 1/2	123 1/2	118 1/2
Reading	8 1/2	150 1/2	148 1/2
Southern Railway	2 1/2	100 1/2	95 1/2
Southern Pacific	3 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2
Union Pacific	1 1/2	167 1/2	160 1/2

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS			
Re-Thurs.	Recent Low	Low 1911	
Amer. Beet Sugar	57	53	50 1/2
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	7 1/2	145 1/2	131 1/2
Amal. Copper	10 1/2	70 1/2	60 1/2
Amer. Smelters	3 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2
Gen. Leather	3 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2
Gen. Electric	9	104 1/2	100 1/2
Rep. Iron & Steel	3 1/2	71 1/2	64 1/2
Rep. I. & S. pf.	6 1/2	155 1/2	140 1/2
Texas Co.	14 1/2	95 1/2	81 1/2
U. S. Rubber	6 1/2	64 1/2	58 1/2
U. S. Steel	2 1/2	110 1/2	107 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	2 1/2	110 1/2	107 1/2
U. S. Steel 2d pf.	2 1/2	110 1/2	107 1/2
U. S. Steel 3d pf.	2 1/2	110 1/2	107 1/2
Westinghouse	6 1/2	73 1/2	68 1/2
Western Union	6 1/2	84 1/2	79 1/2

Wisconsin Telephone Company's gross revenues for 1911 were \$3,240,000 and expenses \$2,500,000. Dividends of \$735,000 were paid. During 1912 \$1,500,000 will be expended on the property.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alle-Chalmers.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Alle-Chalmers pf.....	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Amalgamated.....	70 3/4	71 1/2	70 3/4	71 1/2
Am Ar Chem.....	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Ar Chem pf.....	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
Am B & F Co.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Beet Sugar.....	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Am Beet Sugar pf.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Can.....	12 1/2	13 1/4	12 1/2	13 1/4
Am Can pf.....	94 3/4	95 1/4	94 3/4	95 1/4
Am Car Foundry.....	53 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	55 1/2
Am Car Foundry pf.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am Cotton Oil.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am Ice.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am Loco.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am Loco pf.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Malt.....	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am Smelting.....	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Am Smelting pf.....	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Am Steel Foundry.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am Sugar.....	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am T & T.....	145 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	146 1/2
Am Woolen.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am Writing P. pf.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Anaconda.....	37 3/8	38 1/2	37 3/8	38 1/2
Atchafalaya.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Atchafalaya pf.....	137 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2
Baldwin Loco pf.....	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Balt. & Ohio.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Beth Steel.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Brooklyn R. T.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 3/4	79 3/4
Canadian Pacific.....	231 1/2	231 1/2	231 1/2	231 1/2
Central Leather.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Central Leather pf.....	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Ches. & Ohio.....	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

DEVELOPMENTS IN STEEL INDUSTRY ARE ENCOURAGING

March Earnings of Corporation Estimated to Be Larger Than for January or February

PRICES STILL LOW

NEW YORK—With exception of prices, developments in the steel industry over the past week have been highly favorable. While manufacturers show more of a disposition to hold out for more reasonable quotations, the movement has not advanced to a stage that would warrant one in stating that a pronounced recovery was in order. However, the Steel corporation is buying iron from merchant furnaces, which is always regarded as a good sign. In other words, it would seem that the steel mills were now absorbing all the pig iron the United States Steel's furnaces can produce, and that it is now necessary to draw upon outside sources of supply.

It is probable that the Steel corporation today is turning out more material than in the boom periods of 1906 and 1907, but the low prices being obtained for various grades of steel should not be lost sight of. Earnings of the corporation in the current quarter may run very close to what they were in the last quarter of 1911, but its earnings will be on a rising scale. In other words, February earnings will be larger than those of January, and March earnings larger than either January or February. If the Steel corporation were receiving the same prices today as in 1906 and 1907, earnings would be running at \$100,000,000 a year. After depreciation, balance available for interest and dividends must be in the neighborhood of \$8 per ton, comparing with \$10.97 in 1910, \$12.06 in 1908, \$12.61 in 1907, \$8.70 in 1904, and \$13.25 in 1902. As result of a much larger production and introduction of economies in general, the Steel corporation has been able to cut down its cost materially in the face of higher wages and freight rates. Had this not been the case the corporation, on a basis of prices prevailing today, would not be earning its preferred dividend.

The larger unfilled tonnage of the Steel corporation for February cannot be regarded as a very favorable development, due to the inability of the company to make shipments. Weather conditions were very bad and goods billed in the cars could not be moved. The result was that at the end of the month the corporation found itself with a great deal of material on hand, and this in turn kept shipments down lower than would have been the case under more favorable traffic conditions.

Earnings in February would have been much larger had the corporation been able to make prompt deliveries against specifications. Based upon unfilled tonnage on the books, and present mill operations, there is reason to believe that there will be little if any falling off in production during the spring and summer months. If open weather develops the buying manufacturers expect, the Steel corporation as well as the independent companies may be called upon to employ even more capacity than now.

Carnegie Steel Company is particularly fortunate in unfilled tonnage, and there will be little if any shrinkage in its operations for six months.

Producers are well satisfied with volume of operations, but are worried over prices. If a brisk demand for steel develops within the next two months, a fair advance in quotations will result. On the other hand, if there is no improvement in orders very little can be expected in the way of an upward movement in prices.

THE COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Bowen & Austin, 27 State st.)

	Open	High	Low	Last
March	10.42	10.42	10.34	10.34
May	10.42	10.53	10.44	10.53
July	10.42	10.53	10.44	10.53
August	10.42	10.53	10.44	10.53
October	10.42	10.53	10.44	10.53
December	10.42	10.53	10.44	10.53
January	10.42	10.53	10.44	10.53

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton quiet; prices steady. Middlings 6.00d, up 3 points. Sales estimated 5000 bales, receipts 5000, including 4500 American. Futures closed quiet, 1/2 to 2 1/2 up from previous close March-April 5.81 1/2, May-June 5.82, July-August 5.81 1/2, October-November 5.74.

INACTIVE SECURITIES

Security	Bid	Ask
American Glue Co.	115.00	115.00
American Thread Co.	4.50	5.00
American Writing Paper Co.	88.50	89.00
Boston R. B. & Lynn R. R.	150.00	150.00
Harford Carpet Corp.	122.00	125.00
Houston Oil Co.	62.00	65.00
Kirby Lumber Co.	7.00	11.00
Kirby Lumber Co.	30.00	40.00
Langston Monotype	31.00	32.00
Massachusetts Real Estate	25.00	35.00
Pope Manufacturing Co.	42.00	45.00
Swift & Co.	100.25	100.87
S. Envelope Co.	114.50	115.50
United Zinc Co.	75.00	85.00
Western Pacific R. R.	80.00	88.00

HARVEY S. CHASE & CO.
Certified Public Accountants
Auditors for Manufacturing and Mercantile Corporations, Banks and Public Service Companies
54 STATE STREET, BOSTON
Telephone: Main 5690 and 5017

MARKET OPINIONS

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston: The copper producers statement showing a decrease of 3,340,000 pounds of copper in the February stocks, while it may have been a disappointment to some who were looking for a decrease of 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds, cannot be regarded but favorably, following a decrease of about 10,000,000 pounds in the foreign stocks for February.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: All bad news about everything adverse is known and has been discounted. If values are rising prices will follow.

Wiggin & Elwell, Boston: Speculative sentiment has improved with prices, activity becoming more pronounced on the advances and indications at the present time point to further improvement. The copper shares still seem to be the most attractive and many of them should advance materially further.

Ballard & McConnell, Pittsburgh—As we read the market, both speculative and investment, its dominant note is one of caution, and this is likely to continue for another month at least. If an unexpected event at home or abroad should cause a break of five or 10 points, it would be the signal for an active buying movement from investors who have not yet found employment for their January interest and dividend surplus. On the other hand, we do not see anything in sight to cause a substantial advance until after the presidential nominations are made.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston—It seems quite apparent that the line of least resistance is upward. There is decidedly more public interest in the market; though there is, naturally, as yet, no great enthusiasm, there seems to be more of a disposition to take a hopeful, if not actually optimistic, view.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston—The street feels better and more hopeful, and believes that the turn has been rounded. It may be overdoing early enthusiasm—it's a way it has, just as it overdoes late pessimism. Running to extremes is a habit of Wall street.

H. L. Horton & Co., New York—Traders and conservative commission houses are still very skeptical as to the genuineness of the rise. They would prefer to see how the market holds after the big bulk of the short interest has finished covering, before forming a too positive opinion. Few realized how big the short interest was, especially in such leading stocks as Union Pacific and U. S. Steel.

CENTRAL WILL SELL DEBENTURES

ALBANY—Application has been made to the public service commission second district by the New York Central Railroad Company for permission to issue \$1,667,000 30-year 4 per cent debentures and \$15,000,000 4 1/2 per cent 3-year notes.

Application was also made by the company for authority to buy the stock of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg and that of the Utica & Black River roads.

In the application it is stated that the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg is an important part of the Central's system, that it is desirable to acquire the stock at \$118 a share plus accrued dividends, and the Utica & Black River's stock at \$108 a share plus the dividends.

It is declared by the New York Central officials that the money obtained from the sale of the debenture bonds and notes is to be used in purchasing the stock of the two roads.

BOSTON CURB

Stocks	High	Low	Last
Amal Nevada	9c	8 1/2c	8c
Amal Nevada	22c	21c	21c
Bosworth	9c	8 1/2c	8c
Bohemian	2 1/2c	2 1/2c	2 1/2c
Butte Central	6 1/2c	6 1/2c	6 1/2c
Cactus	20c	19c	19c
Calaveras	11 1/4c	11 1/4c	11 1/4c
Chief	1 1/2c	1 1/2c	1 1/2c
Consolid Arizona	62c	57c	61c
Cortez	1 1/2c	1 1/2c	1 1/2c
Crown Reserve	3 1/2c	3 1/2c	3 1/2c
Davis-Dale	8 1/2c	8 1/2c	8 1/2c
Eagle & Bluebell	1 1/2c	1 1/2c	1 1/2c
Ely Consol	34c	32c	32c
First Nat'l Bank	1 1/2c	1 1/2c	1 1/2c
Goldfield Consol	4 1/2c	4 1/2c	4 1/2c
Laramie	1 1/2c	1 1/2c	1 1/2c
Little Hill	7 1/2c	7 1/2c	7 1/2c
Majestic	60c	57c	57c
Nevada-Tahoe	6c	5c	5c
Nevada-Douglas	3 1/2c	3 1/2c	3 1/2c
Ohio Copper	1 1/2c	1 1/2c	1 1/2c
Old Dom Tr. Co.	2 1/2c	2 1/2c	2 1/2c
Oneco	4 1/2c	4 1/2c	4 1/2c
Pocahontas Central	3 1/2c	3 1/2c	3 1/2c
do Southern	1 1/2c	1 1/2c	1 1/2c
do Southern	1 1/2c	1 1/2c	1 1/2c
Raven	42c	40c	42c
Rhode Island Coal	18c	17c	18c
South Lake	6 1/2c	6 1/2c	6 1/2c
Southwest Miami	6c	5 1/2c	6c
Temple	6 1/2c	6 1/2c	6 1/2c
Temple Belmont	9 1/2c	9 1/2c	9 1/2c
Yukon	3 1/2c	3 1/2c	3 1/2c

SHORT TERM NOTES

Rate	Due	Bid	Ask
Amal Copper	5 Apr. 13	100 1/2	101
Amer. Locomotive	5 Oct. 13	100 1/2	101
Amer. Locomotive	5 Oct. 13	100 1/2	101
Ayer Mills	4 1/2 Mar. 13	97 1/2	98 1/2
Ayer Mills	4 1/2 Mar. 13	97 1/2	98 1/2
Ayer Mills	4 1/2 Mar. 13	97 1/2	98 1/2
Ayer Mills	4 1/2 Mar. 13	97 1/2	98 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	4 1/2 June 13	100 1/2	101
B. & O. Ry.	4 1/2 June 13	100 1/2	101
Ches. & Ohio	4 1/2 June 13	100 1/2	101
E. R. U. S. Ry.	5 July 13	100 1/2	101
E. R. U. S. Ry.	5 July 13	100 1/2	101
E. R. U. S. Ry.	5 July 13	100 1/2	101
Int. Harvester	5 Feb. 13	100 1/2	101
Ill. Steel	5 Apr. 13	100 1/2	101
Lack. Steel	5 Apr. 13	100 1/2	101
Mass. Electric	4 1/2 July 13	99 1/2	100
Miss. Pac.	5 June 13	99 1/2	100
Mo. Kan. & T.	5 May 13	99 1/2	100
N. Y. Central	4 1/2 Mar. 13	100 1/2	101
Pac. T. & T.	5 Jan. 13	100 1/2	101
S. E. Ry.	5 Apr. 13	100 1/2	101
Southern Ry.	5 Feb. 13	100 1/2	101
Tulsa	5 June 13	100 1/2	101
U. S. S. & Ry.	5 Aug. 13	100 1/2	101
West. E. & M.	6 Aug. 13	100 1/2	101
West. E. & M.	6 Aug. 13	100 1/2	101
West. E. & M.	6 Aug. 13	100 1/2	101

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is finding a seasonable consuming outlet with jobbing parcels receiving the larger share of attention and the market is steady with local dealers quoting 51c ex-yard.

Rosin—Only small parcels are moving into consuming channels and the market is quiet and uninteresting, without important change in values. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$6.70 @ 6.75, Gen Sam E \$6.80 @ 6.85, graded B \$7.10 @ 7.15, F \$7.15 @ 7.20, H \$7.25 @ 7.30, K \$7.60 @ 7.75, N \$7.85 @ 7.90, VVV \$8.

Tar and Pitch—Trading is light and of a jobbing character with dealers quoting the old range of \$5.50 @ 5.75 for tar and \$4 @ 4.25 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 48 1/2c; sales, 50; receipts, 19; exports, 2933; stock, 12,127. Rosins firm; sales, 917; receipts, 273; exports, 6704; stock, 82,953. Prices: WW \$7.45; WG \$7.40, N \$7.30, M \$7.25, W \$7.07 1/2, I \$6.85, H \$6.80 @ 6.85, G \$6.80 @ 6.85, F \$6.80, E \$6.77 1/2, D \$6.75, B \$6.70.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good firm, \$5.90. Spirits quiet. Machine 47c. Tar firm, \$1.90. Turpentine firm; hard, \$3.50; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 35s. 3d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 16s. 1d. rosins, American fine, quiet at 18s. 9d.

FINANCIAL NOTES

East Asiatic Company has been formed to operate a steamship line between European ports, Portland, San Francisco, Puget sound.

Diamond Rubber Company has placed orders for 1500 tons of structural shapes to provide for an immense enlargement of its Akron works.

Portland Cement Construction Company of Canada will build cement works near Victoria, with 2000-barrel daily capacity, to cost \$1,000,000.

Area planted in wheat last fall in Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Roumania and Japan is considerably greater than during the fall of 1910.

Savannah Electric Company will build a \$1,000,000 power plant with capacity of 11,000 kilowatts, on the Savannah river. Work will begin within the next two weeks.

Eight transatlantic cables of Western Union, Anglo-American and Direct United companies have been consolidated under one operating management, to be known as the Western Union Cable System.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUSPENSION

NEW YORK—The suspension of Connors & Co., 31 Nassau street, was announced on the New York stock exchange just before the close of business today. E. S. Connors is the board member of the firm. For years the firm acted as brokers for Jay Gould, who made his headquarters in its offices. Russell Sage, G. P. Morosini and many English capitalists were also represented at various times by the company, while many of the largest speculative deals in Wall street were engineered through it.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for the day and week compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

	1911	1912
Exchanges	\$2,128,771	\$28,131,681
Exchanges	1,580,208	2,281,209
Exchanges	165,875,500	115,689,965
Exchanges	11,845,453	10,965,398

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$99,722.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Local refined and raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets firmer, March 15 7/8d, up 3/4d. April and May unchanged at 15s 8/4d. and 15s 9/4d.

BANK OF GERMANY REPORT

BERLIN—Weekly statement Bank of Germany shows an increase of \$233,000 marks cash on hand.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Snow or rain, followed by clearing and colder late tonight; Sunday fair and colder; moderate west to northwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Snow or rain tonight, followed by generally fair weather Sunday, colder with a cold wave in the interior.

The trough of low pressure that was producing unsettled weather in the unsettled sections yesterday morning has moved eastward and now along the Atlantic coast from North Carolina to Maine. It is producing cloudy and foggy weather with light rain in the eastern sections. An area of high pressure is producing low temperatures between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi river, Miles City, Mont., reported a minimum temperature of 15 degrees below zero, and zero temperatures extend as far south as Kansas.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 39 1/2 noon 43
2 p. m. 47
Average temperature yesterday, 39 1/2-42.

IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo	38	Albany	46
Nantucket	38	Pittsburgh	46
New York	42	Chicago	34
Washington	44	Des Moines	34
Philadelphia	44	Denver	18
Jacksonville	32	St. Louis	34
San Francisco	56	Portland, Me.	38

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:00 High water 5:38
Sun sets 5:38 3:32 a. m., 4:02 p. m.
Length of day, 11:37

PRODUCE

Arrivals
Str H. F. Dimock, New York, brought 50 cs onions, 340 bxs grape fruit, 384 bxs oranges, 5 bags coconuts, 20 bags peanuts, 15 bxs dates, 1073 bxs macaroni.

Str Howard, due tomorrow from Norfolk, has 570 bxs oranges, 1200 bags peanuts, 958 bbls spinach, 54 bbls kale, 5 cts parsley.

Str City of Memphis, due Monday, March 11, has 2 bxs grape fruit, 24 bxs oranges.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

For the day—Apples 1236 bbls 2 bxs, cranberries 82 bbls, strawberries 3 ref. Florida oranges 2592 bxs, California oranges 1935 bxs, lemons 95 bxs, coconuts 5 bxs, dates 15 bxs, peanuts 20 bxs, potatoes 14,708 bu, onions 2049 bu.

For the week—Apples 6325 bbls 1216 bxs cranberries 160 bbls, strawberries 25 ref. Florida oranges 13,007 bxs, Jamaica oranges 143 bxs, California oranges 22,630 bxs, lemons 2758 bxs, bananas 35,002 stems, coconuts 680 bxs, pineapples 1 ct, raisins 532 bxs, figs 51 pkgs, dates 120 bxs, peanuts 3587 bgs, potatoes 99,667 bu, onions 9225 bu, sweet potatoes 487 bbls.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 965 pkgs, last year 796 pkgs. For the week 8682 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents \$5.60 @ 6.10 in wood, \$4.20 @ 4.80, winter wheat patents \$4.70 @ 5, straight \$4.40 @ 4.75, clears \$4.70 @ 4.75, K as hard winter patents, in June \$5 @ 5.50, in jobbing lots 25 @ 35c higher; rye flour \$5.10 @ 5.80, Graham flour \$4.05 @ 4.80.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, No. 2 yellow 77c, to ship from the west, all rail, No. 2 yellow 80 @ 81c, No. 3 yellow 77 1/2 @ 80c, yellow 77 @ 77 1/2c.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 63 1/2c, No. 2 62 1/2c, No. 3 62c; to ship from the West, 38 to 40 lbs clipped white 61 1/2 @ 62c, 36 to 38 lbs 60 1/2 @ 61c, 34 to 36 lbs 60 @ 60 1/2c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.47 @ 1.49 100-lb bag, granulated \$4.05 @ 4.20, bolted \$3.95 @ 4.10; oatmeal, rolled \$5.80 @ 6.05 bbl, cut and ground \$6.40 @ 6.65.

Millfeed—To ship from the mills, all rail, bran, spring \$30 @ 30.50, winter \$30.25 @ 30.75, middlings \$29.75 @ 32.50, mixed feed \$31.50 @ 33, red dog \$32.75 @ 33, cotton seed meal \$31, hominy feed \$31.65, linseed meal \$39.50, stock feed \$31.75, gluten feed \$32.40.

Hay and straw—Western No. 1 \$26.50 @ 27.50, No. 2 \$22 @ 25.50, No. 3 \$18.50 @ 20, No. 1 Canadian \$25.50 @ 26; straw, rye \$19.50 @ 20, oat \$10 @ 11.

Butter—Northern creamery 33c, western creamery 31c.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henner 24c, eastern best 23c, western best 22 1/2 @ 23c. Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.65 @ 2.70; medium, choice, hand picked, \$2.50 @ 2.60; California small white, \$2.90 @ 2.95; yellow eyes, best, \$2.50 @ 2.60; red kidneys, choice, \$2.85 @ 2.90.

Potatoes—Maine per 2-bu bag \$2.45 @ 2.55, sweet potatoes, Jersey, per basket, \$1.50 @ 1.75.

Onions—Conn river, 100-lb bag, \$4 @ 4.50; York state, per 100-lb bag, \$4 @ 4.50; western, per 100-lb bag, \$4 @ 4.50; Cuban, per crate, \$2.50 @ 3.25.

Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50 @ 1.50. Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$2 @ 2.50; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, \$6.50 @ 9.50; strawberries, Florida, per qt, 35 @ 40c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today—1907 lbs 1880 bxs, 116,880 lbs butter; 48 bxs cheese, 705

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

SOUTH AFRICAN VIEW
ON INDIAN EXPLAINED

**Delicate Imperial Question
Handled in Lords by Two
Statesmen Speaking From
Opposite Sides of Topic**

SPEECHES INTEREST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Among the many imperial questions in the British empire few are of a more delicate nature than that of the position of the native of India in South Africa.

For a long time past there has been no getting over the fact that the South African colonist appears to have a rooted objection to the presence of the Indian in that part of the empire, and in these circumstances the position of the imperial government is one of considerable delicacy.

On the other hand it has no desire to interfere with the rights of a self-governing dominion; on the other, it is concerned about the welfare of the natives of that great country which has been described as the brightest jewel in the British crown. Much interest consequently attaches to the speech recently made in the course of a debate on this vexed question, in the House of Lords, by the Earl of Selborne, himself a former Governor of the Transvaal and high commissioner for South Africa.

The real question at issue, he explained, was the comparative systems of living under eastern and western civilizations. If they took two traders of the same business in any town in South Africa, equally capable, industrious and honest, one an Indian and the other a European, the Indian would always beat the European in trade. That was so because the Indian lived under the eastern system of civilization and the European under the western, and

the eastern system was much cheaper than the western. In this, he said, was to be found the reason why in South Africa public feeling was so strong for the exclusion of Indians.

The principle to be considered, he continued, was that it was not a sound basis that all subjects of the King must have the same rights in all parts of the empire, but rather that the particular and special interest of each part of the empire ought to be the first consideration of the whole of the empire.

At the time he went to South Africa, he explained, there was really no question in dispute between the British Indian community and the government. What, it might be asked, had brought about the change? It was that one day the people of the Transvaal woke up to find that they were being flooded by an immigration of unauthorized Indians, and they became thoroughly alarmed.

Within five years immediately following the South African war there were 1500 successful prosecutions of Indians whom nobody could contend had any right to be there. The people of the Transvaal, he concluded, were afraid that this question was going to be settled over their heads, and that this was the origin of the legislation which had been the sole cause of all the trouble.

The Marquis of Crewe, secretary of state for India, who followed the Earl of Selborne, said there had been a great deal of prejudice and jealousy beyond what could be justified by fear of trade competition. What India desired was that those Indians who were in South Africa should have a thoroughly fair chance and should not be subjected to fresh disabilities.

It was not the wish of the best Indians, he continued, that there should be further emigration from India to South Africa or, indeed, to any other part of the world, and he was quite certain that any attempt to flood South Africa with Indians would not be countenanced by Indian opinion in India itself.

BRITISH OPPOSITION
SAYS GOVERNMENT
HAS BROKEN PLEDGE

**Mr. Asquith Replies That
the House of Lords Will
Be Reconstructed but Time
Has Always Been Open**

AMENDMENT IS LOST

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—The official opposition amendment to the King's speech was moved by F. E. Smith in the House of Commons.

The solicitor-general, Sir Edward Simon, followed on behalf of the government, and during the two days' debate the leader of the opposition, Bonar Law, the prime minister, and the lord advocate, Mr. Ure, were the principal speakers. Mr. Smith moved an amendment to the address to add at the end the words:

"But this house humbly expresses its regret that your majesty's gracious speech contains no reference to the pledge given by your majesty's ministers that they would make proposals for the reconstruction of the second chamber without delay and humbly represents to your majesty that it would be improper to proceed with measures so vitally affecting the safety of the state and the interests of your people as these named in your majesty's speech, while the constitution of Parliament is still incomplete and your majesty's subjects are deprived of the usual safeguard of constitutional government."

Adding to the actual price the 10 per cent sale room commission, the price of the picture is brought up to £31,000. The English sale room record is the 22,300 guineas for Sir Henry Raeburn's "Mrs. Robertson Williamson," given last year, and the French is £23,816, given in 1852 for Murillo's "Immaculate Conception." The American maximum of £27,400 was realized for a "Portrait of an Old Lady," by Frans Hals, a splendid picture which came under the hammer in the Yerkes sale.

This Mantegna which has now realized such a marvelous sum was acquired by an English dealer, Messrs. Dowdeswell in 1903 for £2500, and was later declared to be an indisputable Mantegna.

Dealers came from all parts to attend the sale in Berlin, and several remarkably high prices were obtained. Two early and very beautiful paintings of Rembrandt were purchased by another French collector, the one "Jesus in the Temple," attaining the sum of £11,250, the other, "Portrait of a Youth," said to be Rembrandt's very first work, fetched £5850.

Among some of the gems of the best masters which have passed into foreign hands as the result of this sale are fine specimens of Velasquez, Murillo, Frans Hals and Reubens.

MANTEGNA'S MADONNA
BRINGS RECORD PRICE

(Copyright by Topical Press)

The "Virgin and Child," by Andrea Mantegna, which was sold in Berlin recently

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—When record succeeds record with such startling celerity the public may be forgiven for not rising to each occasion with much enthusiasm. During the great sale of the Weber collection in Berlin the highest price ever given in any sale room in the world was realized for the "Virgin and Child" of Mantegna, the picture being acquired by Kleinberger, the well-known Paris dealer.

Adding to the actual price the 10 per cent sale room commission, the price of the picture is brought up to £31,000. The English sale room record is the 22,300 guineas for Sir Henry Raeburn's "Mrs. Robertson Williamson," given last year, and the French is £23,816, given in 1852 for Murillo's "Immaculate Conception." The American maximum of £27,400 was realized for a "Portrait of an Old Lady," by Frans Hals, a splendid

picture which came under the hammer in the Yerkes sale.

This Mantegna which has now realized such a marvelous sum was acquired by an English dealer, Messrs. Dowdeswell in 1903 for £2500, and was later declared to be an indisputable Mantegna.

Dealers came from all parts to attend the sale in Berlin, and several remarkably high prices were obtained. Two early and very beautiful paintings of Rembrandt were purchased by another French collector, the one "Jesus in the Temple," attaining the sum of £11,250, the other, "Portrait of a Youth," said to be Rembrandt's very first work, fetched £5850.

Among some of the gems of the best masters which have passed into foreign hands as the result of this sale are fine specimens of Velasquez, Murillo, Frans Hals and Reubens.

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOR
SETS FORTH ITS AIMS

(Special to the Monitor)

PRETORIA, South Africa—The third annual conference of the South African Labor party was opened in the town hall, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, recently. About 50 delegates were present, representing nearly 13,000 members of the party. The following is part of the official report:

It was moved and seconded that the conference approves of the principle of the establishment of juvenile branches of the party, and the executive was instructed to take steps to put this into effect. The following were finally agreed upon as being some of the objects of the party:

The socialization of the means of production, distribution, and exchange to be controlled by a Democratic state in the interests of the whole community, to be attained through the measures from time to time contained in the platform of the party.

The creation of conditions which will attract a free white population; by prohibiting the importation of contract labor, white or colored, and the abolition of the present indentured labor system. It urges the abolition of all political and social disabilities from women.

It was agreed that all workers have an unbroken rest of 36 hours per week. An amendment to make the rest 24 hours was negatived.

The following educational policy was agreed upon: Free compulsory primary and free secondary education, free medical and hospital treatment and free maintenance when necessary of school children, free education requisites, compulsory education up to 16 years of age, free higher and university education on satisfactory reasonable terms.

SLADE PROFESSORSHIP FILLED

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—Edward Schroder Prior, M. A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, has been elected to the Slade professorship of fine art, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Waldstein.

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BRITAIN TESTS RIFLE
WHICH MAY PROVE
"FINEST IN WORLD"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Criticism, in the course of a recent debate in the House of Lords, of the rifle with which the British soldier is at present armed, elicited from Lord Haldane, secretary of state for war, the announcement that the war office had been at work for a long time past in devising a new rifle.

The pattern, he said, had been approved, and if the rifle, as a result of the enlarged tests they were going to put it to, should turn out to be what it promised, it would be the finest rifle in the world, both in flatness of trajectory and in every other point.

It was not an automatic rifle, he added, but experts were by no means agreed on the advantage of an automatic rifle owing to the waste of ammunition and the inaccuracy in shooting which resulted from its use.

Lord Haldane went on to say that they were proceeding to the manufacture of a considerable number of rifles, which were to be issued to selected bodies of troops to practise with for a time. They would thus have a real test, and if that proved satisfactory they would turn at once to the manufacture of the new rifle and supersede the old one.

COUNCIL WORKING
OUT SCHEME FOR
ROAD AT CROYDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the instance of the road board the Croydon council are preparing a scheme for the construction of a road some three miles long and 60 feet wide designed to relieve the congestion in the narrow High street of Croydon, which forms part of the main London-Brighton road.

The proposed road would leave the present main road at Thornton Heath pond, rejoining it eventually at Purley corner. Existing roads would be followed the whole distance with the exception of about a furlong.

It is expected that the project would involve an expenditure of some £200,000. Of this sum the road board would probably contribute £30,000, whilst the ecclesiastical commissioners, over whose property the road is designed to pass, will pay another £20,000. There would consequently remain a sum of £24,000 to be contributed by the people of Croydon.

FOOTBALL CUSTOM REVIVED

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHERSTONE, Eng.—Dating from the days of King John, the custom of playing football in the public streets was observed at Atherstone, Warwickshire, on Feb. 20.

PIGTAILS ARE LACKING

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, China—It is stated that there is scarcely a pigtail left between Hankow and Shanghai.

GERMAN COLONIAL
MINISTER TO VISIT
SOUTHWEST AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—Dr. Solf, the new colonial minister, will start on a tour of inspection through German Southwest Africa early in May. He will be accompanied by several secretaries and one or two experienced African travelers.

An exhaustive investigation of the prevailing economic conditions in the German colonial districts will be made, more especially of those parts of which unfavorable reports have been forwarded.

Dr. Solf will also call at Capetown and discuss the subject of the South African Union with the authorities in that city. In addition to the Walfisch bay question, which appears to be as good as settled in Germany's favor, the minister will occupy himself with the development of the long-cherished project of joining a railway starting from either Swakopmund or Luderitzbucht, with the junctions of the South African Union.

When this is completed the mails will be forwarded with far greater celerity than is the case at the present time, and Germany, moreover, will be enabled to take her place without let or hindrance in the great African markets.

Before proceeding to Africa Dr. Solf intends to collect a fund of information in London and Amsterdam, which he will use in the best interests of his countrymen regarding the diamond fields of Luderitzbucht.

IRISH COALFIELDS
GAIN PROMINENCE
DURING SHORTAGE

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—There has been a tendency to bring Irish coal into prominence lately, since the difficulties in the English, Scotch and Welsh coalfields have been noticeable. It is well known that good coal is to be found in Ireland, in fact, geologists say that there are large deposits of good quality. The difficulty has been that they are often very deep down and large capital is needed for sinking shafts and other work before the coal can be brought to the surface.

After that there comes the difficulty of distribution, for few of the coalfields have railway facilities.

Lately, several public institutions have laid in a supply of Irish coal to test its qualities as compared with overseas coal. The principal coalfields are in Queen's county, Kilkenny, Leitrim and Antrim, and the collieries in the first are now yielding a good supply.

LIEUTENANT'S FLIGHT IS RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Royal Aero Club has announced that the flight accomplished recently by Lieutenant Barrington-Kennett of the Grenadier guards, when he covered a distance of 249½ miles with a passenger, constituted a world's passenger-carrying record.

Debate Develops Points

Several points of interest emerged during the debate. The charge made against the government was that they ought to have devoted this session to passing into law the provisions of the preamble of the Parliament act rather than to the bringing in of measures for home rule and Welsh disestablishment.

The prime minister indicated that the government honestly and genuinely intend to carry into legislative effect the preamble of the Parliament act, and said that the only definite statement in regard to time made by a responsible minister had been made by himself, to the effect that it was proposed to do this in the lifetime of the present Parliament.

Mr. Asquith said: "By whom, when, and where was any promise ever given that in the next session after the passing of the Parliament act the government would proceed with proposals for the reconstitution of the second chamber? The answer is, nowhere, at no time and by nobody."

Veto Gone Forever

Sir John Simon said, "We have as the result of a long and fierce struggle limited the unlimited veto of the House of Lords, and whatever be the future composition of that body it will never recover that unlimited veto." He asked Bonar Law whether in the event of the Conservatives coming into office, he would repeal the Parliament act.

The leader of the opposition replied, "It will be with us a debt of honor, which we will keep, that we shall not repeal the Parliament act except simultaneously with a reform of the Second Chamber."

From this statement taken into conjunction with the terms of the amendment an inference may be drawn. The last words of the amendment affirm that his majesty's subjects are deprived of the usual safeguards of constitutional government. Clearly whether this be the case or not, those words can have no relation to the powers of the House of Lords, to the limited veto. The inference may be drawn that if Conservatives get the opportunity to reform the House of Lords, they will simultaneously repeal the Parliament act. The amendment was negatived by a majority of 93.

JAPAN BECOMES
MORE TEMPERATE

(Special to the Monitor)

YOKOHAMA, Japan—Owing to the remarkable decrease in the consumption of alcoholic beverages in Japan the revenue drawn from this source has fallen considerably. Proportionately with the decrease in the consumption of alcohol the quantity of lemonade, cider, etc., and other similar beverages consumed has increased, and the idea is now being considered by the government of placing a tax of some sort on these beverages, as a means of compensating in some way for the diminishing receipts due to the growth of temperance in the country.

JAMAICA-ENGLAND
SERVICE OFFERED

(Special to the Monitor)

KINGSTON, Jamaica—The Jamaica government has received proposals from the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for the establishment of a fortnightly mail and fruit service with England, and for the removal to Kingston of the floating dock at present at St. Thomas.

KING CARNIVAL SEEN
IN STRANGEST GARB
IN CONSTANTINOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE—King Carnival is to be seen at his best in this strange city, where every sect of the churches of eastern and western Christendom rub shoulders. Lent is drawing near, and those who will shortly be fasting now hold high revel, higher day by day, or rather night by night, when the workers released from their daily tasks, give themselves up wholly to what they consider enjoyment.

"The silence of the sleep-time" is broken by hurdy-gurdies, hooters, trumpets, bells and drums. Strange dances and stranger costumes may be seen by those who venture abroad between sunset and sunrise. For the time being night is turned into day, with lantern flashes for glimpses of sunlight, a rain of confetti and a rainbow of many colored garments.

The Turk looks upon carnival time with impassive countenance. He understands this phase of the religious life of the Christian population, for it has its counterpart in his own celebration of the nights of Ramadan when the Muhammadans feast during the hours of darkness and make up for the enforced abstinence of the day.

BELGIAN DEFENSE
CAUSE OF CHANGE

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The resignation of General Hellebaut, the minister for war, is said to have been due to the violent attacks which have been made upon him as a result of the general belief obtaining in the country that the military defenses of Belgium were inadequate for the preservation of its neutrality in case of a conflict between France and Germany. Baron de Broqueville, the premier, has arranged to take over temporarily the vacant portfolio and to carry out the military reforms which were arranged by him in consultation with the King.

SEA AIRSHIP LINE PROPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—According to the Temps, the Hamburg-America line intends in the near future to purchase a number of dirigibles and organize an airship service in the North sea. In connection with this project hangars would be constructed at Wilhelmshaven, Hamburg, Heligoland, Kiel and Bremen.

ENGLISH PLAY TRANSLATED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Miss Sowerby's powerful play, "Rutherford and Son," is being translated into French, German and possibly Norwegian. The American rights have also been sold on terms which insure a tour of the states.

COMMITTEE AIMS
TO GIVE AMERICA
NEWS OF FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The Franco-American committee, which has been doing good work during the last two years in making the various republics of the continent of America known in France will now continue its work in conjunction with a league for the defense of French interests in America.

The special object of the league is to make France known in America, and the chief means of propaganda are to be constant publication of articles in the transatlantic press and the distribution of albums and pamphlets written in the language of the countries, and bureaus which will supply all manner of information concerning all departments of French life.

The management of the league is to be in the hands of three committees, the first of education, the second of industry, and the third of travel.

KENT IS SENDING
HER EMIGRANTS
TO DOMINIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, Eng.—A meeting was held at Tunbridge Wells of the Kent Colonization Association, which has been formed to assist residents in the county to emigrate to the colonies.

Families, his honor said, are being migrated through the agency of the association not only to Canada, but to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and the committee announced that the arrangements for meeting emigrants on their arrival in the colonies have been greatly improved.

Miss Akers Douglas said she was going through the length and breadth of the land trying to persuade women and girls, especially factory girls to emigrate to the colonies. Women were sorely needed in Greater Britain and would receive a warm welcome. Let them send their best women, she added.

REVENUE MOTION
DEFEATED IN INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—At the opening meeting of the legislative council, Mr. Dadaboy brought forward a motion for raising the assessable minimum for liability to the income tax from 1000 to 1500 rupees (£6 to £100). This proposal, however, was opposed by Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson, the finance member of the viceroy's council, who stated that it would involve a loss of Rs.2,900,000 of revenue. Mr. Dadaboy's motion was subsequently lost.

HORSES TO HAVE FIELD OF REST

(Special to the Monitor)

PENMAENMAUR, North Wales—A "field of rest" for horses has been provided by two ladies at Penmaenmaur, North Wales.

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THE HOME FORUM

PROFUSION IN HOSPITALITY OF OLD

THAT modern hospitality takes form in simpler ways than of old, in spite of the immense increase in luxury in various directions is evident even to one who compares the menu served at an average dinner today with the profusion of only a few years ago. Whether the added cost of foodstuffs has anything to do with it or not, people are content to invite guests to a simple meal where once elaborate preparations would have been made.

A long article in the New York Sun on ancient customs at table says that in the sixteenth century profusion, not delicacy, was still the touchstone of good entertainment. Catherine de Medici introduced Italian cookery and cooks into France. They were supposed to be of superior refinement. But at a feast in the reign of Charles IX. described by Belon the bill of fare is thus set forth:

Entrees—Meats in sundry disguises and soups.
First service—Fricasses, hashes and salads.
Second service—Roast joints, boiled joints, sundry meats, both butcher's and game.

Table departures—Cold dishes such as fruit preserves, milk products and sweetmeats; rissoles, puffs served hot, little cakes, cheese tarts, roast apples and salad of lemons and oranges.

Besides there were 40 crowns worth of asparagus, a bushel of beans, three bushels of peas and 12 dozen artichokes. This is the period at which table manners began to take definite form. Erasmus wrote a book on them in Latin

King Gives Museum Handel Manuscripts

The King has presented to the British Museum some manuscripts of Handel's best known compositions, including pages of the "Messiah." The manuscripts fill six volumes; and until the new room at the museum is completed, are to be seen in a glass case in the Long room. They were formerly kept in the library at Buckingham palace.

A man who is any use at all, does change his opinions as his experience widens. Surely that's true. What's the use of thought at all if it leaves you precisely where you were?—A. E. W. Mason.

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which Pierre Salati translated into French in 1537. Here are one or two of its maxims:

It is an unenviable thing to sit at the table pensive and distraught.

It is unenviable to cast one's eyes about the table watching what other people eat.

Silence is honorable in women, and even more so in children.

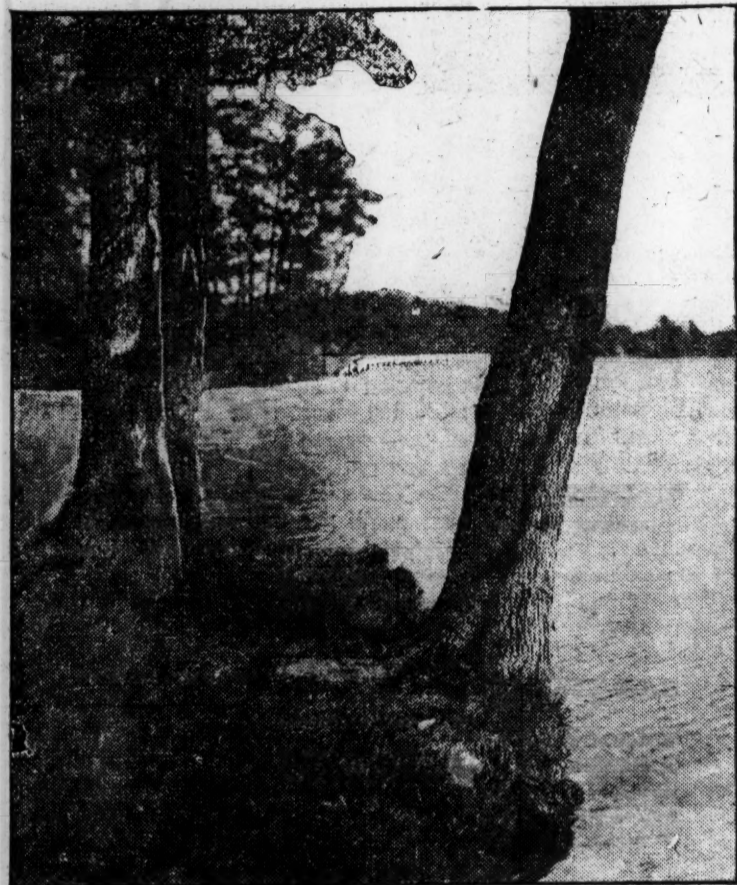
To find fault with the viands is uncivil and disagreeable to your host.

If you are served anything be careful not to splash your neighbor's dress.

When you snuff a candle be careful to step on the smoldering coal you remove so it may not make a disagreeable odor.

With Louis XIV. the use of the potato was established in France. The King gave 54 acres of land in 1770 to Parmentier to experiment with the tuber, and in 1781 the latter presented the King and Queen with mauve flowers, which they used as boutonnières; they were potato blossoms. The peasants of all the provinces learned speedily of the new edible and applied for seed. In a few years it was grown all over France.

GLIMPSE OF CHARLES RIVER



OPPOSITE FOX ISLAND, NORTH COVE, WALTHAM, MASS.

THE Charles river almost encircles Boston, sweeping from the south round the western suburbs and finally flowing to the sea on the north side of the city. Therefore, the many towns through which it passes have each their familiar pleasing places for outing parties and picnics on the banks and the special reaches of the river where canoes do congregate. The river is beautiful at all these points and has variety, too. The picture shows the look of things at Waltham where the stream begins to widen, and has an open-faced appearance, quite different from the intimate nearness of the banks at Riverside.

CONSECRATION

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONSECRATION to a cause implies separation from all unlike or out of harmony with that held sacred. In order properly to make such distinction, a clear perception of the nature of the cause is first necessary.

Only through intelligent concentration can desire and effort be cemented into that oneness which constitutes true consecration.

The inability to obtain for themselves or from others a satisfying proof of God's presence has no doubt deterred many an earnest seeker from consecration to the cause of Christianity. Yet often such a seeker will turn away from those who have proved that the Father is ever closely and tenderly present with His children. And they turn away because to gain this proof one must at the outset reject the evidence of the material senses. Yet these senses have

never convinced any one of a spiritual fact. Tennyson questions:

"Earth, these solid stars, this weight of body and limb,
Are they not sign and symbol of thy division from Him?"

The call in every heart for consecration to the ideal is imperative, unheeded though for long it be. It will succeed obeyed. Mortals call it the voice of conscience. Did ever material ear hear this voice? Yet, are there any who have not heard it? Definite as sound its promptings often are, yet no one thinks of these promptings as supernatural. Rather are such experiences expected as a consequence of existence, and are dreaded and shunned by self-condemnatory guiltiness. Really the voice of conscience is the ringing warning of divine Love

sounding through the fogs of material illusions. Did the bewildered voyager know that it rings not to condemn but to guide him safe to harbor, he would listen, and spare himself much suffering. It rings, too, to aid those who have struck the reefs of scholastic speculation, but refuse the befriending of the followers of a demonstrable faith.

Renunciation seems to some an adjunct of consecration, even an equivalent. The commonly accepted meaning of renunciation is the surrender of the tangibly precious for the intangibly so, and implies a consciousness of loss. Real consecration involves no loss, and renunciation as above interpreted has no place in it. Jesus said of the insignificant sparrow, "Not one of them is forgotten before God." Never for a moment is any smallest of God's creatures bereft of the brooding care of omniscient Love. Man has really no consciousness outside of Love, and in that infinitude can be no sense of loss. But "to understand God is the work of eternity, and demands absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire" (Science and Health, p. 3). The Christian gives himself to the gain of this infinite understanding, and though he must in this gaining gradually exchange every material concept for the spiritual, he feels no loss as he learns to feel no fear. And he ceases to regret that the bright promises of earthly affections and pleasures have become to him apples of Sodom. He would not have them otherwise, for he has tasted of the fruit of the tree whose leaves are for "the healing of the nations."

The concentration of all one's activities in service to God does not necessarily require outward segregation. "I pray not," said Jesus, "that thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that thou shouldest keep them from the evil." Hermit and recluse do not find a fuller usefulness by reason of their seclusion, and cannot therefore thus draw closer to their place in God's great plan of universal good. "The maddening crowd" from which the Christian flees is the rabble of earthly thoughts within. And the quickest escape from the clamor of the unruly mob is over the royal highway of kindly deeds. He who works only for God shall find Him everywhere,

Today's Puzzle

HIDDEN TREES

- "Hills peep over hills and Alps on Alps arise."
- "I will not presume to send such peevish token to a king."
- "Visions of childhood, stay, oh stay; ye were so sweet and wild."

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Spitz.

Doing One's Best

This habit of always doing one's best enters into the very marrow of one's heart and character; it affects one's bearing, one's self-possession. The man who does everything to a finish has a feeling of serenity; he is not easily thrown off his balance; he has nothing to fear, and he can look the world in the face because he feels conscious that he has not put shoddy into anything, that he has had nothing to do with shams, and that he has always done his level best. The sense of efficiency, of being master of one's craft, of being equal to any emergency; the consciousness of possessing the ability to do with superiority whatever one undertakes, will give [the] satisfaction which a half-hearted, slipshod worker never knows. When a man feels throbbing within him the power to do what he undertakes as well as it can possibly be done, and all of his faculties say amen to what he is doing, and give their unqualified approval to his efforts—this is happiness.—Orison Sweet Marden.

Days of Promise

The days—of all the year doth give—
When it is greatest joy to live—
And gladness comes unsought,
Are those still days, e'er yet the spring
Has clothed with green a living thing.

Or aught of beauty wrought;
But when . . .
She floats within the sunlit air,
Like an unworried thought.

The days of promise unfulfilled—
To sudden fields, as yet untilled,
To seeds as yet unsown—
But still instinct with strange delight,
A sense of beauty not in sight,
A charm their very own:

The days that stir within the breast
Hopes undefined; a sweet unrest
That comes with them alone.
—Henrietta R. Eliot in Youths Companion.

Sunflower State

"More sunflowers for Kansas," said C. W. Clarke, United States surveyor of customs for Kansas City, as he looked over a notice of recent shipments. "I have received notice that a carload of sunflower seed, sent from Germany to local dealers throughout the Sunflower state, has arrived." Mr. Clarke said that the government charged no duty on sunflower seed.—Kansas City Journal.

Conduct is the great profession. Behavior is the perpetual revealing of us. What a man does tells us what he is.—P. D. Huntington.

LEAVES TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

ONE of the amusing points for grown-up retrospect is some event of our youthful career which seemed like a catastrophe in its day. For example, the examination in arithmetic which we were so sure of passing but did not pass. To fail in an examination was almost like an offense against society for which one ought to be imprisoned or at least heavily fined. One went about with the leaden heart of a social outcast for days, for weeks. Not until a college diploma, perhaps, had seemed to establish it finally that we were not secretly lacking

in mental ability, a deficiency somehow hidden from all instructors but the arithmetic man, did the sting and stain of that single failed examination remove.

Then there was the baseball game for the year's championship between the home "high" and a neighboring academy. Our fellows must win; there could not be anything so calamitous in the calendar of youth as to lose the pennant. Why, anybody knew ours was the better nine.

But Jack failed in his history test that month and was laid off from the

game, and then who expected victory? It was not so much that he was the only player among us, but he was the embodiment of our energy and enthusiasm. With him out of it gloom settled on the whole school and defeat was predetermined.

These reflections are stirred by reading today in a big metropolitan daily a letter from a school girl, printed by the editor in a kindly impulse, perhaps remembering the trials of his own childhood. No doubt from her point of view all the world paused in the rush of the day's work to point the finger of scorn at the city high school. She would have all know it was not the school's fault that they lost the championship this year. No, indeed. The players from the English high were all right, of course, and could beat almost any team around here; but not the Latin school team when Francis Blue was in the lead. But Francis had been falling behind in his algebra and had been suspended from basketball for a whole term, just when the championship game came. Oh, it is all right for them to have rules about lessons, and of course Francis might just as well have kept up his algebra—who can't do algebra, anyway? It is baby work compared to basketball signals, anybody knows—but for the headmaster to have cut him out of this one game of all the year was too hard. And anyway the public ought to be informed on this point and not think that the thing between the schools was really settled at all by the score of that particular game.

Of course this maiden, writing vigorously in defense of her comrades in this crucial moment of young experience, was as much wrapped up in her subject as any voter of the land is over the final event of the election next fall. And yet that the right result had worked out in the school tussle is plain to the older folk looking on. The same rules hold no doubt for the English high as for the Latin, and the leading player at the English school had apparently kept up his algebra. The victory of the English team was, then, the total victory of the school in scholarship as well as athletics. So let us hope that the victory at the polls next fall will be the election of the best man, all told, the man who represents the most good for the most of the people.

TALK ON BIBLE MANUSCRIPTS

AT the National Liberal Club in London, under the presidency of Sir Reginald Stapley, Dr. C. D. Ginsburg, the well-known Biblical scholar, gave a lecture on Bible manuscripts. He said that he had spent 60 years in studying the manuscripts of the Hebrew Bible and he was now engaged in editing an edition of it for the Bible Society. He was proud to think that some of the finest Bible manuscripts in the world

were in England; the British Museum contained a greater number than any other place in Europe. The lecturer exhibited a facsimile of the famous Moabite stone, and pointed out that it was written in the original script instead of in the square type.

It was a curious thing, he said, that he had never found a manuscript of the Bible written by a Christian. They were all written by Jews and many of them owed their preservation to the reverence with which they were habitually treated by the Jews. When the manuscripts were done with they had been buried, and from these burying places many fragments of manuscripts had been recovered. The Hebrew Bible was in four volumes. The first three volumes of the edition on which he had been engaged were printed, and in two years he hoped to complete the fourth, which opened with the Psalms.

Howells and Canada

Canadians ought to have a particular interest in W. D. Howells, since in several of his stories and sketches he has given us some of the most delightful sketches of this country that are to be found in literature, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. The author reciprocates the regard of his Canadian readers and has an interest in and a knowledge of picturesque Canada that perhaps no other writer of equal eminence possesses. It will be news to many of his Canadian admirers that the poet's father was for many years a United States consul in this country. His first appointment was from General Grant, and was to Quebec. Before that time he had been a country editor and no doubt earned his appointment by his political services. Later on he was visited by his son, then a young man whose fame was just dawning.

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HEINRICH HEINE MANY SIDED

AN INTERESTING paper on Heinrich Heine was read by Dr. L. T. Thorne at a recent meeting of the English Goethe Society. Having briefly reviewed the leading events of the poet's life from his birth at Düsseldorf in the last week of the eighteenth century to the close of his career at Paris in 1856, Dr. Thorne pointed out that in attempting to gain some insight into the character and writings of Heine, we were constantly met by the many-sidedness of the man. For this, he thought, his Jewish descent was partly responsible. But Heine was made up of contradictions. While deeply imbued with the Jewish spirit, he scoffed at Judaism equally with Christianity, to which creed, for legal reasons, he eventually became nominally attached.

An ardent reformer, he yet hated the vulgarity of democracy, and while at heart a German patriot, his most scathing attacks were hurled at Germany. So with his works, his poems were among the most beautiful, the daintiest and the most delicate the world had seen, while at times they touched almost the depths of all that was opposite. As a lyric poet he was unique.

In conclusion Dr. Thorne quoted the following words of Lord Houghton: "Many a page of modern political satire rests upon a phrase of Heine's; many a stanza, many a poem germinates from

a single line of his verses. The forms of wit which he invented are used by those who never heard his name and yet that name belongs to all Europe."

The lecture was illustrated by the singing of several of Heine's songs.

Pribiloff Folk

When the United States government took over the Pribiloff islands in Bering sea, along with Alaska, the Russian colonists became in a measure wards of the nation, but they have remained true to the influence to which they were first subjected, and in some respects are today more Russian than American. All of them are members of the Russian church and all of them have Russian names.—Indianapolis News.

James Russell Lowell says that he was first directed to the study of Landor's works by hearing how much store Emerson set by them. He notes Landor's writing as "an English so pure, so harmonious, so stirring, so forthright, that he might almost have added new steps to the organ which Milton found sufficient for his needs," and adds, "I envy the man who has before him the reading of these books for the first time."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, March 9, 1912

The Business Situation

Basic conditions of business are far better than may be inferred from the almost universal complaint of dull trade. The contrast between actual conditions and gloomy expressions is marked. A close analysis seems to bear out the fact that it is not what is at present experienced but what is feared may happen in the future that is mostly responsible for the rather cynical view so generally entertained. In other words people seem inclined to cross bridges that are not yet in sight and probably never will be. And notwithstanding this feeling of pessimism and fear, business is moving along, each week showing a little improvement over the preceding week and with prospects for still greater things in future.

Basic conditions are propitious. The world's international commerce is greater than ever before in history. Notwithstanding some shrinkage in trade there have been no important commercial failures. Smaller copper supplies in the face of heavy production indicate a large consuming demand on the part of manufacturers. The iron and steel industry continues active. Merchants and manufacturers have been buying goods and materials only as actual demands required. Stocks are generally low, and business interests, large and small, have been putting their finances in such shape and effecting such economies of operation as will enable them to withstand the stress of storms that may never be encountered.

Bank clearings, which indicate very accurately trade conditions in the leading centers, are holding their own. Railroad earnings for January were not so unfavorable as many had been led to expect as a result of the severe weather conditions. The February showing is very much better, and the spring business probably will be all that the roads are capable of handling. The coal-carrying roads are now having all the traffic they can take care of. This, of course, is principally due to the anticipation of a coal miners' strike in April.

The most formidable problem confronting the industrial world at present is the miners' strike in Europe, affecting as it does the entire European commerce. It would be folly to minimize the influence of this labor controversy and the only hope is that it may be soon ended. Strikes and political upheavals that are experienced the world over are the expression of the unrest mankind is feeling everywhere. To cope with these conditions it is necessary to go to the bottom of the difficulty. Troubles will not be ended by granting more pay and shorter hours of labor, or by giving the political contestants all they are asking. Economists the world over are seeking to find the basic cause of the high cost of living and the remedy therefor; philosophers and statesmen have offered this solution and that for the social disorders; but no permanent success will be attained in any of these directions until man learns to eliminate selfishness and to practise the Golden Rule in business. This may sound utopian, but it is the only real solution to the problems confronting mankind today.

Equal Suffrage in Ohio

Ohio, a much more conservative state than California, has voted by a large majority to include in the proposed re-defined organic law a provision for suffrage that makes no discrimination on the ground of sex. Indeed it will explicitly declare parity of civic standing.

How far the "progressive" constitutional convention of Ohio will go in its iconoclasm remains to be seen. It should not let its zeal defeat its ends. Every new "ism" that gets recognition in this proposed fundamental law brings to it some support in the subsequent referendum; but it also tends to make openly or secretly hostile an element of society that is moderate and that prefers steady evolution to swift revolution. It is quite possible that the Ohio convention may frame a proposed constitution predestined to defeat ere a verdict at the polls be taken. Sincere friends of reform will keep this in mind: A constitution is not passed upon by the electorate section by section. The voters must accept all or reject all. Multiply the number of radical propositions to be accepted, and the likelihood of a defensive union of moderates and conservatives is increased.

Try to evade or postpone it as it may, the American city must sooner or later, and the sooner the better, get its street pavements in condition for the heavy auto truck.

Spelling Against Great Odds

WIDESPREAD and clamorous is faultfinding with the graduate of secondary and high schools who seeks a job in places where correct spelling is a necessary accomplishment. The common charge against the youth is that he spells with less precision than did his father or his father's father. For corroborative evidence the letters he writes are produced. Responsibility for the decline is placed by some critics upon altered methods of instruction in the secondary schools. Too little attention, it is said, is given to habits that make possible a visual memory of words. Lacking this chart and compass in avoiding the reefs of a language varying as much as the English language does between its written and spoken forms, of course, there is shipwreck of the mariner. Moreover, it is added by these critics, there do not exist now those supplementary agencies, like the old-fashioned "spelling bee" and "spelling match" that did so much to keep alive the wish to be accurate in writing the mother-tongue. Consequently, society suffers for lack of these social agencies that once performed an educational service. Wherever they are retained or wherever contests stimulate interest in correct spelling the standard of literacy is raised. Nor is this all. A practical and important detail of daily life is made easier. For new instruments of communication, new devices in writing, new forms of intercourse, all make more, rather than less, important the exact writing of language. Many a correspondent

formerly could take refuge under the shelter of a formless handwriting when in doubt as to how to spell. The typewriter makes a record that permits no such evasion.

However, so far as Britons and Americans are concerned, their chief difficulty in spelling arises from use of a language that is not written as it is pronounced, and that has no consistent, uniformly accepted standard of pronunciation or spelling. The inevitable result is temptation to a form of linguistic anarchy. The instinct of a speller, lacking in any visual memory as to a correct, though arbitrary, form of writing a word, is to follow his ear. But even so, what shall he do, when, as a matter of fact, the long sound of "o" is represented in English in thirteen ways? Where a written language approximates a phonetical record of speech, where it takes on new forms and evolves in a logical and not arbitrary manner, the clamor against "poor spelling" by children and youth is not loud. At present juveniles or adults, seeking to learn to write English, need to use memory rather than reason. Pedagogical devices that train the eye to see the words and recall them as seen are the most effective agencies for bettering the national record as a literate people. Meantime, reformers of the language have a work to do, in inducing spelling standards that are rational, if phonetical.

HAD the management of the Boston opera house cared to do so, it might from the first have played up "stars" and so pandered to popular tastes as to have packed the house steadily and thus put lucre in the company till. But the decision was otherwise, and emphasis has been put on fine ensemble work, artistic staging and mounting, enrichment of orchestral and ballet forces and adequate proportion of new and old operas. Intent on creating a fine esprit de corps among its own staff of artists and succeeding admirably, nevertheless, the management has not hesitated on occasion to draft from the corps of other opera companies in the United States such singers as have been needed to produce finest results; and for some productions artists have been specially brought from Europe. The result of this more costly, but more idealistic, plan of operation of the house has been to give it much higher rank in Europe as a producing center and to make it easier for the management to appeal to New Englanders of wealth and cultivation confident of their continuing financial aid. The prompt response of boxholders for the coming season is a sign that artistic merit insisted upon by a competent manager is to be supported; and the steady growth of the guarantee fund indicates that next season will see a temple of art on Huntington avenue open and not closed. Local and sectional pride may be counted upon to insure that outcome.

Nor will pledges to this guarantee fund be smaller or less numerous because of the schedule of prices of seats for non-boxholders during the season just announced. There is an evident intention to make more accessible to persons with moderate incomes the cultural advantages of steady or intermittent attendance. Some of the worthiest folk in the city, humble in social rank, limited in purse and forced by rising cost of living to new economies, are both actually and potentially best fitted to furnish "creative listeners" for the operas rendered. They will profit by the new scale. So will the army of music teachers, students and music lovers for whom Boston is a magnet as a place of study or income-producer; but whose allowance of cash for opera-going is not plutocratic in bulk. From the pecuniary standpoint catering to these elements of the population will not prove disastrous, we are confident. From the artistic standpoint it will be a shrewd stroke. For a full house of music-lovers incites musicians and actors to supreme efforts of interpretation not vouchsafed to smaller audiences otherwise graded.

THE wonder is that the suburban resident does not take advantage of his overcoat pockets in order to bring things home to the garden. As a rule he waits until he puts on his last summer suit, with the result that he bulges sideways out of all proportion to his general dimensions.

NO MATTER whose idea it was to call a congress of business men for the purpose of considering the business situation it was a good one. Business men are supposed to know more about business than those who are not in business.

Submerging Panama Villages

THE fact that some of the villages destined to be submerged this fall by the rise of Lake Gatun on the Panama canal have histories dating back to a period long antedating the settlements at Jamestown and Plymouth does not, for several reasons, excite protest, sentimental or otherwise, against their submergence. They mark the very beginnings of modern civilization on these continents, but in such a way as to arouse little pride in the hearts of those who in these days measure human advancement by different standards. While these outposts undoubtedly sheltered many intrepid adventurers and explorers of the better sort, they were too frequently the havens and hiding places of buccaneers of the most reckless type. Fiction struggled long with the task of throwing the glamour of romance about the pirates of the Spanish main, but fact was too strong for it, and the effort had to be abandoned finally.

In later years these villages dotted the isthmian trail of the California gold seekers, and there is reason to know that they extended much needed succor and hospitality to the straggling argonauts on many occasions. With the opening of overland routes to the Pacific coast they again fell back into the stupor that had been theirs for centuries, and they were reawakened only when the French came to construct the DeLesseppe canal. The revival in the huddled hamlets was but brief, and when next they heard the sound of tramping feet they realized that it was the signal of their ultimate destruction. For the plans of the American canal builders contemplated the submergence of the territory they occupied.

Gatun lake, that is to swallow these villages and wipe out a long section of the old trade route across the isthmus, will cover an area of 164 square miles. In the ship channel passing through it the depth will run from forty-five to eighty-five feet. It will be the largest artificial lake in the world, and its quiet waters will cover up much that was associated with the past history, mystery and misery of American exploration. Compared with appearances of the country in the age of piracy with what it was in the gold-hunting days of the late forties and early fifties, with what it was when the French left their debris and wreckage along the canal route, the region will look very different when Goethals' men get through with it.

Opera in Boston

Local Industrial Expositions

FREQUENCY of government-aided expositions of national and international dimensions during the last twenty years, has arrested the development of local enterprises of a similar character. Yet, strange to say, the local industrial exposition had most to do with educating popular taste for the larger undertakings. Although there may be few more of these expositions known as world's fairs, there is ample evidence at present of a revival of public desire for the less pretentious, but on the whole, more useful class of exhibitions. This is particularly the case in industrial centers. Newark, N. J., one of the busiest manufacturing cities of its size in the country, is to hold, under the auspices of its Board of Trade, an industrial exposition at an early day, the purposes of which will be to illustrate through the employment of machinery and otherwise the activities of the community.

The local or state or sectional exposition is always attractive, not only to the great mass of the people but even to those whose intellect, skill and capital are employed in the development of inventions and processes in manufactures. The movement of machinery and the methods followed in the hand production of articles in common use are of interest to all classes, and the effect upon public thought of object lessons which bring before the eye the practical results of human ingenuity is educational in the highest degree.

In the past it was found to be the wisest policy to confine local expositions to home achievements. As soon as the bars were let down for the admission of exhibits from the outside, space for the local exhibits became crowded and the exhibits themselves fell to the point of secondary importance and interest. Newark is starting out upon its present enterprise with the intention of showing only what Newark is doing, what part it is playing in the industrial world. Because of nearness to New York and because Newark manufacturing establishments have offices in the metropolis, the smaller city is denied much of the credit that belongs to it. One of the purposes of the projected exhibition is to identify Newark more closely with its products.

There is scarcely an industrial city or section in the country that could not maintain an annual exposition of great value to the interests concerned and to the general public. Such enterprises were profitable and immensely popular when the country was much younger industrially than it is today. It is to be hoped that the Newark enterprise will be in all ways successful, not only on account of that community itself, but because of the influence its success will exercise elsewhere.

AT A time when so much is being said and written in the United States with regard to the desirability of more direct government by the people it may be in order to advance the proposition that a beginning along this line might best be made in the management of local affairs. It is generally recognized, we believe, that municipal government is sadly complicated. There is scarcely anything the people of a town or city want to do that is not beset with difficulties. Ordinances, laws, the charter, the state constitution, stand in the way of change. Public opinion may cry loudly for reform in the nation and in the state, but it is almost invariably set against any radical departure from the old order of things in the community.

A step toward directness and simplicity has been gained by the adoption here and there of the commission form of government. Five men are doing for numerous communities now more than fifteen or thirty or forty-five men were able to do in the past; but even commission government is manacled in respect to many things that should be subject to free handling. The old town meeting system, still operative and preferred in a part of the country, is hedged and hampered by higher authority and is often rendered helpless when seeking the general good by legal technicalities and red tape. For example, there is always the obstacle of private interest. The most pronounced and enthusiastic friend of direct government is pretty certain to balk when asked to surrender his private interest for the public good. The ancient codes, English common law, statutory law, local ordinances, tradition, the moral law itself, as it is generally understood, stand between him and any attempted violation of his private property rights; and yet the observance of those rights may be a positive and a continued injury to the welfare of the whole community.

There is, of course, a law of eminent domain which enables a community to condemn private property for public purposes, but no community can afford to condemn all the property that has become unsightly and detrimental. So carefully guarded are American private property rights that one can do almost anything he pleases with his own real estate. Under special legislation and special contracts, neighborhoods are often enabled in these days to protect themselves against unwelcome buildings, but districts improved under such restrictions are small compared with the town or city as a whole, and they usually serve only to accentuate the rambling and unsightly contiguous neighborhoods.

Now, there can be no question that a community could, if given full authority, govern itself not partially but completely, with regard for the rights of the individual, and yet with paramount recognition of the welfare of all. The claim has been made and repeated a million times over that only an oligarchy is capable of governing for the good of the mass, a statement that is tantamount to saying that the people are incapable of governing themselves for their own good. It is in fuller accord with the intellectual and material progress of the age to insist that a democracy can be made more efficient than any other form of government. Why cannot the beginning—or the experiment, if that is better—be made in a small way? If the people can govern themselves directly, simply, completely, in community, the problem of governing themselves as a state or as a nation in accordance with the ideals the great majority cherish will be on the high road to solution. The process must necessarily be a slow one at best. It calls for education, patience, brotherly love, rather than for emotion, excitement and rancor.

A MODERN ten or twelve or forty story office building for the transaction of public business is not particularly objectionable so long as it is not intended to take the place of the public building that has something more than its modernity to recommend it.

MUCH trouble might have been saved if only dependable telegraphic communication had been established with the poles before they were discovered!

Community and Private Rights